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The People's Press.

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ROBIN'S RAIN-SONG.

O Robin, pipe no more of rain!
'Tis four days since we saw the sun,
And still the misty window pane
Is loud with drops that leap and run.

Four days ago the sky was clear,
But when my mother heard you call,
She said, "That's Robin's rain-song, dear:
Oh, well he knows when rain will fall!"

Fair was the morning, and I wept
Because she would not let me stray
Into the woods for flowers, but kept
My feet from wandering away,

And I was vexed to hear you cry
So sweetly of the coming storm,
And watched with brimming eyes the sky
Grow cold and dim from clear and warm:

It seemed to me you brought it all
With that incessant, plaintive note;
And still you call the drops to fall
Upon your brown and scarlet coat.

How nice to be a bird like you,
And let the rain come rattling down,
Nor mind a bit to be wet through,
Nor fear to spoil one's only gown!

But since I cannot be a bird,
Sweet robin, pipe no more of rain!
Your merry music is preferred;
Forget at last that sad refrain!

And tell us the sunshine, dear—
I am told to be abroad again,
Seeking for blossoms far and near;
O Robin, pipe no more of rain!

—*Youth's Dasher, St. Nicholas for August.*

MAKE YOUR OWN WAY.

David Speers was taking his afternoon smoke. Perhaps the long clay pipe looked a little incongruous with the handsomely furnished room and the massive silver plate on the mahogany side-board. But, for that matter, he was an incongruity—a little, common-looking man, not very well dressed. Certainly a very wide contrast to the handsome, stylish looking young fellow who interrupted his revery with a very frank and noisy—

"Good morning, uncle. Can I talk a while with you?"

"That depends, Robin, on what you're gaun to talk about."

"You know, uncle, that Alex Lang and I have long been friends."

"I have heard so; I don't know."

"Well, we have. To-day Alex came to tell me that he is going into the carpet weaving business in Kilmarnock. He intends to buy Thomas Blackie out."

"He'll need some bawbees for that."

His father will help, and he asked me to join him. What do you think about it?"

"How long have you been wi' Hastie?"

"Five years."

"And how much have you saved?"

"Well, to tell the truth, uncle, nothing at all. What with Jessie marrying last year, and Rosa this, and the presents I had to give, and other expenses, my savings all went away."

"Humph!"

"I thought, perhaps, that as the business was such an old, sure one, and as both the Langs would be interested in it, you would lend me £2,000 for such a wonderfully good chance."

"I have made it a rule never to lend money to young men."

"A very unkind rule when it touches me, uncle. You were never unkind to me before."

"I am not unkind to you now, either, Robin."

"Only two thousand, uncle! And such a chance!"

"Guid Heavens, hear the lad! 'Only twa thousand!' Did ye ever earn twa thousand pounds? Did ye ever save twa thousand pounds? When ye have, Robin, come to me, and I'll talk wi' ye about lending ye the sum."

"But, uncle, the thing is not a new venture; it is sure to pay."

"It is gaun to ha'e new masters, an' men at sixty are na sae sure aboot things 'paying' as lads of five an' twenty are."

So the young man went away much disappointed, and not a little angry; but other friends looked more favorably on the plan.

The £2,000 were borrowed, and Robert Rae and Aleck Lang bought the old established carpet weaving house.

The first year the concern, in spite of falling prices, did very well. Robert's share of the profits not only gave him a good living, but paid his interest, and allowed him to lay up nearly £100 toward clearing off his borrowed capital, and the next year things were still brighter.

In the fourth year of the enterprise Robert Rae called again on his uncle.

"Good evening, uncle."

"Good evening, Robin. How's business?"

"First-rate. I don't come to-night about business."

"What for, then?"

"I am going to be married. I wanted to tell you about it."

"That's a mair kittle risk than Blackie's business, Robin."

"I think not, uncle."

"Who's the lassie?"

"Jessie Lorimer."

"What fortune has she?"

"Just her beauty and her noble nature; she is of good family, too, and has had the best of education. Why, uncle, she can do most anything—paints, draws, plays the harp, sings like an angel, and ——"

"I'm feared she'll be a kind o' matrimonial luxury, Robin. But she's a bonnie lassie; I ha'e seen her. Yet I doubt if she's fit for a puir man's wife."

"You'll come to the wedding, uncle?"

"Surely, surely."

It was a very grand wedding, and David Speers made quite a sensation by giving the bride a check for £500. Indeed, Jessie seemed to have quite captivated the old bachelor, and he soon began to spend a great many of his evenings in her pretty home.

Three years passed happily away.

In Robert's home there had been some pleasant changes; and his uncle danced a pretty baby Jessie occasionally on his knee, or looked admiringly and wonderingly at his own wee namesake in his cradle. Down at the mill things were apparently equally prosperous. All the looms were at work, and the very welfare of Kilmarnock as a community was sensibly connected with the business of "Lang & Rae's Carpet Mill." But a great deal of this success was only apparent, for it hung upon chances entirely beyond the control of the young partners in it.

They had been compelled to borrow largely, and had big interest accounts to meet, and a great deal of their paper, being from houses unknown to local bankers, had to be vashed at very heavy discounts. All these things were much against them, yet so great was their industry and energy that they might have turned all "happy circumstances," and won in spite of the odds against them, if yarns had not suddenly taken a tremendous and quite unlooked-for fall.

This, of course, was followed by a number of failures, in most of which they suffered.

Not all their efforts could now gather together their numerous lines of enterprise, and they found it equally impossible to curtail them, and so, after a few months of desperate, anxious struggle, the firm became bankrupt.

Old David had long foreseen and resolutely refused to meddle in the matter. A coolness had therefore grown up between uncle and nephew, and when the end came David was not among those who offered Robert and Aleck advice and sympathy. The young man behaved well. They surrendered everything, but creditors did not fail to stigmatize as dishonorable and unbusiness-like and speculative and risky the nature of the trade done by the broken firm. Aleck at once sailed for Sidney, where he had a brother, and Robert took his wife and children to her father's, while he endeavored to find a situation. But week after week passed, another winter was approaching, and nothing had been done.

Once again David was interrupted. This time it was his pretty neice Jessie. His face softened wonderfully when he met her large, tearful eyes."

"Oh, uncle," she said, "we have sore need o' you."

"My pure little woman, sit down and tell Davie what he can do for you."

Jessie's tale was soon told—her tears told it best.

Robert's heart had quite failed him; they were almost penniless, and they had worn their welcome out at her father's.

"Then you'll come here, you and Robert, and Jessie, and wee Davie; an' we'll see what your man is fit for. If he canna find his feet wi' a wife like you, I'm sorry for him."

So the next day the family moved, with their small belongings, to David's house, very much to the annoyance of Mistress Janet, David's housekeeper. This lady, indeed, soon made things so unpleasant that it was evident to all parties there could be no delay in decision, and Robert, almost in desperation, resolved in trying his fortune in the new world. David, pressed by his housekeeper's grumbling and by his affection for his nephew, knew only of one other way—he could advance Robert money for a new effort.

"But it would be the ruin o' the lad," he said, thoughtfully. "I'm doubting if he's learned his lesson yet; he should e'en go to school again."

So he praised Robert's suggestion, and offered to pay the passage of the whole family and give him £100 to start life with. The offer was accepted, and in a few days they were on the ocean, not one of them aware of the real interest and affection which followed them.

"But they'll write to me," said David to himself.

"They'll write, for they ken I ha'e plenty o' siller."

Once on a new track, all Robert's energy returned. Provided with a letter to the proprietor of the Mattatook carpet mills, he found his way there, and readily obtained work. A part of his hundred pounds was used in furnishing a little cottage, and Robert enjoyed a degree of peace and comfort to which he had long been a stranger. The next spring a lucky event gave him a special prominence. A large mill in the neighborhood imported some machinery for weaving a peculiar kind of rug, and no one could be found in the locality able to make it run smoothly.

Robert heard of the dilemma and offered his help. The loom was familiar to him, his success easy. He had found his place, and he knew it. Day by day he made his skill and energy felt. He rose to be overseer—business manager—partner. Still he varied very little the quiet simplicity of his home. Jessie and he had found how little they really needed for happiness, and so, year by year, whatever they saved they invested in land which grew in value while they slept and worked at other things, and ten years after Robert's first investment he found himself, by the simple growth of the village, a very rich man. Just about this time David sent them a very urgent request to come and see him, and, as he offered to pay all expenses, it was accepted. The old man was now nearing eighty, yet he was wonderfully hale and bright, and met them at the steamer, apparently little older for the ten years that had elapsed since he bade them "good by" on the very same spot. He liked Robert's way at the very first glance.

"He has the look of a man wi' siller, an' he bears himsel' well."

Another thing made a still more favorable impression on David. Robert was not anxious to speak on business.

Indeed, David had at last to ask bluntly:

"You'll ha's done weel, I suppose?"

"Very well."

"You'll no be needing only help now? I have money lying idle."

"Thank you, uncle; but I have £10,000 lying idle myself. I thought of investing it here, if I can find just the machinery I want.

"You're gone to manufacturing again?"

"Yes; I know all the ins and outs of the trade—there is a good opening in our town. Yes, I am thinking about it."

"You'll not be wanting a partner, eh?"

"If I can get the right kind."

"Would I do?"

"You, uncle?"

"Well, yes, laddie; an' needna scorn at me. I'll put a hundred thousand to your fifty, an' we'll ca' the firm 'Rae & Speers.'"

"You could not leave Scotland, uncle."

"Was I thinking o' sic a daft thing? I'll trust my interests i' your hands. I'll ha'e my full rights, mind; an' you shall ha'e a fair allowance for doing my wark as well as your ain. We'll put everything on paper, and I'se hold you strictly to the bargain."

The proposal made half in banter finally assumed a very real shape, and it was agreed that when Robert returned to America he should start a new manufacturing firm under very different auspices to his first venture.

But the past was only once alluded to, and then David introduced the subject.

"You'll be thinking, Robin, very likely o' the day when I wouldna lend you the two thousand pounds.

"You were quite right, uncle; no man ought to borrow money until he knows the difficulty of making it—and of saving it; young men can't know these things; they belong to experience."

"You had that lesson to learn then, Robin, an' thought they might as weel learn it o' ither folk as me. One fool whiles teaches anither fool, and both grow wise thegither. Sandy McClure lent ye that twa thousand, and ne was nane the waur o' the lesson ye gave him. There would be fewer young fools if there were mair wise elders."

So Robert's visit was a great success, and the old man shed the last tears he ever shed on earth when he bade the children good-by.

"You'll take care o' wee Davie for my sake, Robin," he said, tenderly, holding the lad proudly by the hand, "for when I'm no longer to the fore you'll let my name stand i' the firm till he's ready to take my place; so then the hundred thousand will aye be in David Speer's name."

And to-day the house grows and prospers, though old David has long been gathered to his fathers. Robert's early failure has brought forth a late and splendid success.

Mythical Towns.

The unthinking majority of the public, of course, believe that Oshkosh has an actual existence, and bona fide inhabitants. There are those, however, who not only look upon Oskosh as intrinsically improbable, but who insist that altogether too many things happen in that alleged town. It is true that map-makers persistently locate Oshkosh upon the map of Wisconsin, but no one who has ever studied African geography has any faith in the map-makers. Who has ever yet seen a man or woman who pretended to live in Oshkosh? Such a person is yet to be discovered, and when found will be regarded as a unique and priceless curiosity. Wisconsin people when asked questions concerning Oshkosh always turned the conversation into other channels, and persist in declining to discuss that hypothetical and suspicious town. No eastern man has ever visited Oshkosh and returned again to civilization. When a man asked a Chicago hotel clerk for any information as to Oshkosh, he is uniformly understood to be asking for "hot-scotch," which seductive fluid is promptly brought to him, and the price thereof entered in his bill, even if he happens to be a Methodist bishop actively engaged in preventing the appointment of intemperate persons in connection with the Deadwood postal service. Some years since a determined Massachusetts man set out upon a journey in search of Oshkosh. He fully believed in its existence, and was confident that he would return a successful and famous man. He penetrated as far as Waukegan without much difficulty, and his last letter, dated from that place, announced that he believed himself to be within ten days' march of his mysterious goal. Thereupon he vanished into the wilderness, and not a word was heard from him during the next three years. At the end of that time he re-appeared at his Massachusetts home, so haggard and worn that he had hardly strength enough to tell his wife's new husband that he had better sort out his private children and remove to some other State. From that day to this the traveler has never mentioned the name of Oshkosh. The curiosity of an entire New England village has never been able to drag from him one word of information as to the alleged Wisconsin town. Whether he actually reached Oshkosh, and was imprisoned by the inhabitants until he took a solemn oath never to reveal their names, or whether he found that there was no such town, and lacked the courage to confess that he had been foolishly credulous in searching for it, we shall probably never know.

Now, when we consider these significant facts—that no avowed native of Oshkosh has ever been seen; that no traveler has ever reached and described that town, and that its name is so improbable as to invite our disbelief, it is not strange that our best critical minds refuse to believe in it. The very fact that a vast quantity of extraordinary things are constantly said by unscrupulous papers to have happened at Oshkosh is extremely suspicious. Why should that unseen Wisconsin town have almost a monopoly of remarkable events? If Mr. Stanley had asserted that he had found Dr. Livingstone at Oshkosh, no one would have believed him; and yet the people believe in Oshkosh, although scores of far more incredible things constantly occur in that absurd place.

As to Sheboygan, on the other hand, there is positive evidence of its existence, however doubtful the town may seem to those who hear its name for the first time. There was a man at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition who admitted that he came from Sheboygan, and was constantly asked to dinner and otherwise lionized by every map-maker who visited the exhibition. Then there is the authentic anecdote of the devout Roman Catholic Irishman who died at Sheboygan, and, of course, mentioned that town to St. Peter as his last place of residence. "Sheboygan!" remarked the saint, with an incredulous and injured air: "Oh, no, you mustn't talk in that way. You came from Chicago or St. Louis, or some such place, and naturally want to conceal the fact; but you really go too far when you try to palm off any such preposterous place as Sheboygan on me." But the worthy Irishman persisted, and finally produced a letter of recommendation from his confessor dated at Sheboygan. Whereupon the saint admitted him without even reading the letter, remarking, as he did so, "It's no matter, my dear son, what you may or may not have done. A man who has lived at Sheboygan, and been known to his fellow-men as a Sheboygannian, has earned a full exemption from purgatory." This veracious anecdote is alone sufficient evidence of the existence of Sheboygan, and our faith in that fact need not be shaken by the suspicious way in which Sheboygan and Oshkosh are often classed together.

It is probable that the myth of Oshkosh originated in the effort of some wild western humorist to surpass the worst efforts of aboriginal nomenclature. After Waukegan became an actual town, certain Wisconsin settlers of more than usual effrontery attempted to make their village even more notorious than Waukegan by calling it Sheboygan. In order to ridicule these unpardonable names, some Western editor invented an imaginary town and conferred upon it the unspeakable name of Oshkosh. By degrees the name became so well known that the map makers felt compelled to put it on their maps, and thenceforth it was generally accepted as a geographical fact. In much the same way the name of the Bogardus kicker, a purely imaginary machine, became so familiar to the readers of western newspapers that thousands of people have now as firm a belief in the existence of the Bogardus kicker as they have in the existence of the steam engine; and one of the first things which every French journalist who visited the Philadelphia exhibition desired to see was "that machine the most wonderful devised by Sir Bogardus." So persistent is the hold of popular tradition upon the masses that in all probability Oshkosh will appear upon the map of Wisconsin for fifty years to come, and three-fourths of the Wisconsin people will believe that it is as real as Boston or New York. No earnest man can be satisfied with this state of things, and an effort must sooner or later be made to disabuse the popular mind.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Wages the Railroad Men Struck Against.

The strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio have put their demands in writing and they think that the figures ought to be higher than ever before. In fact they demand higher wages than the road ever paid. When the war broke out in 1861 engineers were getting from $1.33 to $3, firemen $1.11 to $1.75, and brakemen $1 to $1.33. The wages against which they struck were $2.25 to $2.93 for engineers and $1.35 to $1.50 for firemen and brakemen. This is a little less then in 1861 for the engineers, about the same for the firemen and ten or fifteen per cent. more for the brakemen. They demand $3.50 to $4 for engineers and $2 as a minimum for firemen and brakemen, which is about one-third more than in 1861. Vice-President King's answer, though courteous and polite, is not entirely candid. He refers to the panic of 1873 and the consequent falling off in traffic, and says that the Baltimore and Ohio company was the last company which competes for the great trade of the west which made the reduction of ten per cent. This is intended to convey the idea that the Baltimore and Ohio had since the panic been the last to reduce the wages of its employes. This is fallacious. During 1873 they could make ten or eleven days a week at $3 a day, by extra work. When the panic came a reduction was made putting the regular pay at $2.50, taking off extra time and the extra half day for Sundays. In August a further reduction of twenty per cent. or fifty per cent. was made, and the firemen got $1.75 and $1.50. This shows that the reduction has amounted to over fifty per cent. since 1873, and the work has been increased by lengthening the trains and reducing the number of brakemen.

The strikes on the Pennsylvania was against wages almost as high as the extreme demands of the Baltimore and Ohio employes, and quite as much, if their statement is true. Under the reduction engineers got from $48.88 to $92.23. If the men on the Baltimore and Ohio only made eighteen days in their best months these wages on the Pennsylvania were certainly greater than the former asked for. The Erie was the next road where the men began to starve. Some of their men were making more than the fondest dreams of the Baltimore men, and were doing less work. Nevertheless they could not "buy bread for their families" and they struck. The New York Central was paying less than either of the last two named roads, though more than the Baltimore and Ohio. The run was about the same. On the Lake Shore the wages were lower still, being as follows: For hundred mile runs, engineers, $3.28; fireman $1.19, and brakemen, $1 35. These might be increased by overwork. On the New Jersey Central wages were the highest known, though the road was in the hands of a receiver. The hands struck for the only reduction made since the war, and that a slight one, three months ago. Even under that engineers got an average of $110, firemen $66, and brakemen $45 during June. The Lehigh Valley was about at an average. It was paying more than the Baltimore and Ohio before the reduction. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western scale did not vary much from that of the Lehigh Valley. The following gives a summary of the average wages on the principal roads concerned in the strike:

	Engineers.	*Firemen.*	*Brakemen.*
Baltimore and O....	$2 64	$1 58	$1 25
Pennsylvania.....	3 25	2 00	1 75
Erie.....	3 50	2 00	1 87
N. Y. Cen. and Hud...	3 08	1 90	1 50
L. S. and Mich. S.....	3 28	1 19	1 35
Central of N. J.....	4 25	2 40	2 00
Lehigh Valley.....	2 90	2 00	1 48
Del., Lack. and W....	2 90	1 73	1 65
Chicago, Bur. and Q.	3 50	2 00	.....
C., R. I. and Pacific	3 70	1 90	1 80
N. Y., N. H. and H...	4 50	2 25	2 25
Boston and Albany..	2 75	1 70	1 70

From this it appears that the lowest wages of all are paid by the Baltimore and Ohio, which pays the largest dividends and has the largest surplus. The highest is on the New Jersey Central, which is bankrupt, the pay on the New York, New Haven and Hartford paying for longer runs. The average is higher than on the Baltimore and Ohio before the reduction.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A BROTHER of "Old John Brown" died recently at Reedsburgh, Wis., aged seventy. If John Brown's soul is still "marching on," that of his brother will have to move lively to overtake it.

THE BITER BITTEN.

adly Bitten—The Russian Piercing the Ottoman Empire is Stung to the Quick—Graphic Description of Tuesday's Battle and the Shattered Condition of the Vanquished.

A correspondent sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, which conveys a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. The correspondent is with Prince Schkoskovski's command, and says that now all hope of success anywhere was dead, nor did the chance offer to make the best of the defeat; Prince Schkoskovski had not a man left to cover his retreat. The Turks struck without stint, they had the upper hand for once, and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk upon their original first position, and captured the Russian cannon before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells once more began to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge were incessant; the badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later on in the darkness a baleful sort of "krankeutrager" swarmed over the battle-field, in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge until the moon rose, the staff could hear from below on the still night air cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and yells of bloodthirsty, fanatical triumph. It was indeed an hour to wring the sternest heart. We stayed there to learn if it might be what troops were coming out of the Valley of Death below; were there indeed any at all to come. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of the flame over us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of rifle-bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were often struck. Detachments at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to go and recover some of the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About nine o'clock the staff left the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet, by reason of alarms of the Bashi Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at one o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 o'clock on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble-field, and, making beds of reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars; but we were not even then allowed to rest before four alarms came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. General Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely, and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of reviewing the attack to day, with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments—say five thousand men—out of our three brigades—a ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of General Krudener's losses. We, too, shall retire on the Osman river, about Bulgareni, and, to the best of our weak strength, cover the bridge at Sistova. One cannot, in this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turks in Lotia and Plevna, and only a weak division of the eleventh corps stands between Tirnova and Shumla. The army look on Schkokovski's force as wrecked and no longer for the campaign to be counted on as fighting material. It is not ten days since the thirtieth division crossed the Danube in the pride of its superb condition. Now, what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the ninth corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna, one division of the eleventh corps, and the Rustchuk army. Now, if the Rustchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One cannot avoid this conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and a Roumanian division, commanded by General Mauna which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osma river. An aid-de-camp of Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left General Scobeloff was very severely handled, having lost three hundred men out of his single infantry battalion.

The correspondent of the Daily News with Prince Schockosky's force, telegraphing from Simnitza, under date of August 1st, gives an account of the retreat. He thinks the whole force lost between six and seven thousand men in killed and wounded. A brigade of the Thirty-second division suffered most heavily. Besides the terrible loss of men, it sacrificed the imperial banner of one of its regiments. The whole of the thirtieth division has been smitten sorely. All the three brigades of Schockosky's command are for the time in a state of disorganization. A dispatch from Alexandria says it is reported and generally believed that six thousand more Egyptian troops are going to Constantinople. The road was cumbered with broken and retreating troops, wholly destitute of order; officers without soldiers and soldiers without officers, without cohesion and mostly without arms. At a narrow bridge near Bulgareni there was wild confusion and complete. Tumbrils, ambulance wagons, provision wagons, officers, calesches, horses and carts, were filled with the wounded; all were jammed in indiscriminate chaos. There had been wounded found all along the road, but the bulk of the wounded began a little way beyond Bulgareni, and extended in an unbroken line for seven miles along the road to Sistova. They were mostly carried in ox-carts, the severe cases in ambulances, and a large number tramped on foot. Immense numbers of wounded had tramped the whole way from the battle-field, and were already entering Sistova at six o'clock yesterday evening. They must have walked forty miles in twenty-four, wounded as they were. Nearly all of these wounded, however, consisted of men who had somehow managed to walk out of the battle; bad cases were mostly left where they fell.

Opium and its Consumers.

The recent heavy importations of opium at this port have led to considerable comment, and various causes have been assigned. A Tribune reporter obtained at the custom house the following figures, showing the amounts imported during the present year and its cost:

	Pounds.	
January.....	16 977	$ 39,761
February.....	5,100	26 196
March.....	7,304	34,951
April.....	1,800	9 000
May.....	29,576	125,291
June.....	50,000	275,000

During the first week of July fifty-one packages were received, averaging 150 pounds each, at a valuation of $42,075. Said a heavy dealer: "When the war between Russia and Turkey broke out a great speculative fever raged here, and scores of men with unemployed capital invested heavily, based on a probable war tax by Turkey or a closing of the port at which most of the opium was shipped. The price was then run up to $8 gold, in bond, or $9 in currency; but the port of Smyrna being so remote from the seat of war, the market has since declined to $5 50 gold, the most of the outside speculators lost their all in six weeks' time. One man, a very clever fellow, invested his last dollar. I urged him to sell when the top price was reached, assuring him of a profit of $2,000, but he persisted in waiting for more, and is now a bankrupt."

Smyrna and the contiguous country in Turkey contain all the opium plantations. The present crop is reported as unusually large, with a probable yield of 9 000 chests, or 1,350,000 pounds, which is largely in excess of last year. A considerable amount comes to America, the following being the receipts for two years at New York and Boston: 1875, 1,776 cases; 1876, 1,259 cases. The receipts at Philadelphia are unknown, but are set down at 500 cases a year, mostly used by two large houses for the manufacture of morphine. The new crop is being gathered, and may be decreased or entirely destroyed by a cold snap or heavy rains. The task of gathering this year falls upon women and children and old men, all the able-bodied men being off to the wars. Opium is as low as it has been for twelve years, only once in that period having declined below $5 gold, duty being paid, when there were several large crops in succession. The consumption in this country is about 2,000 cases, or 300,000 pounds a year. Wholesale druggists, and those who deal in opium as a specialty ascribe the large increase in the amount to the heavy manufactories which have sprung up within a few years for the making of tinctures and morphine. At the same time they reluctantly admit that a much larger amount enters into personal use than heretofore. "Notably is this the fact," said a dealer, "in the southern states. Since the close of the war, men once wealthy, but impoverished by the rebellion, have taken to eating and drinking opium to drown their sorrows." The South American and East Indian countries and California consume a large amount of opium also, owing to their great coolie population. It is further conceded that in certain quarters in this city, on Baxter, Division, Water and other neighboring streets, it is used to an alarming extent. One retail drug store on Division street does a very large business in this line, retailing it in small quantities, from five cents a dose up, and every few moments poor, half stupid men and women may be seen emerging from his rear door with cups and tin vessels containing the black paste which is to furnish them hours of forgetfulness. "An opium eater," said the druggist, "will use himself up in about five years, and usually in three years he will become idiotic and fit for nothing but the hospital." Some few manufacturers employ opium in the preparation of a bogus Turkish smoking tobacco or cheap cigars, which are mostly used by the Chinese. The market at present is largely overstocked and is rated as nominal, in a jobbing way, at $4 to $4.50 gold in bond.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Santa Anna's Daughter and General Saratoga.

General Santa Anna was in command of the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo. He was utterly defeated and compelled to retreat, with heavy losses in prisoners, material, killed and wounded. Shields was dangerously wounded in the fight, and of course left behind at Jalapa. When he became convalescent he was informed that a lady living opposite the house where he lay had been very kind and attentive, and had been of much help to his attendants. As soon as he was allowed to walk out he went to thank her, when he learned to his surprise that she was the daughter of Santa Anna. In the course of the conversation that followed, he remarked: "But did you know who it was that you were ministering to all this time?" "Not at first," she replied. "I discovered after a time that you were General Shields, who I had heard was killed." Perhaps, had you known at the first that I was one who had a large share in defeating your father, you would not have relieved me." She drew herself up with the air of an old Castilian. "Sir," she said, "had you with your own hand killed my father in fair fight—in fair fight—I would have done for you in your extremity just as much as I now have." And she looked it as well as spoke it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A HOLLIDAYSBURG man recently obtained a divorce and declared: "Once more I stand erect, and assume the godlike attitude of freedom and a single man." Then he went home, got into bed, and in an hour woke up with a bad case of cholera morbus, yelling: "Quick, Maria! Quick! Get a mustard plaster or I'm a goner."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A SUDDEN draught of hot air passed through a cotton field and peach orchard in western Texas a few days ago, scorching and killing every green thing it touched for a space of one hundred yards long.

SELLERS of liquors in Oregon are not required, under a new law, to be licensed; but every drinker must pay $5 a year for a license, and whoever sells to an unlicensed person may be imprisoned. The names of procurers of licenses are to be published every six months.

A MINISTER going to visit one of his sick parishioners, asked him how he res'ed during the night. "Oh, wondrously ill, sir," he replied, "for mine eyes have not come together these three nights." "What is the reason of that?" said the other. "Alas! sir," said he, "because my nose was betwixt them."

WHAT are you driving at nowadays, Pat?" "Faith, said Pat, "I'm hard at work." "That's good, Pat, what are you doing?" "Well, I'm laboring to increase the public interest in me." "How is that, me boy?" "Well, ye see, Mike, I'm just getting in debt wherever I can all about the town."

FROM 1800 to 1870 the population of England increased from ten to twenty-eight millions, and that of the United States from five to thirty-eight millions, and it is moderately estimated that among civilized nations the population now doubles in each period of fifty-four years. The advances made in hygienic science, and the comparative mildness of modern warfare are mainly responsible for this rapid increase, frightful in view of future consequences. It is a subject of not a little anxiety among provident Englishmen to-day, how the fifty-six millions of mouths which, in a short half century, will be craving for food within the narrow borders of that country, can be satisfactorily filled, and it is enough to keep a philanthropist perplexedly awake o' nights, to reflect on the difficulty of feeding the dense population of the earth a couple of thousand years hence.

THERE is a boy hero now at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. He lived in Atlanta, Ga., and was taken out of the streets there, squalid and starving, and suffering from an hereditary and incurable disease transmitted to him by vicious parents. He was obliged to suffer the amputation of one of his feet; but, as soon as he recovered, he signified his determination to depend on charity no longer. Having received $10 as capital by borrowing from the agent of the Benevolent Home, he soon made money with which to pay this back and put a-ning $150 in bank. Then disease overtook him again; his remaining foot went like the first one his money was soon spent, and he was reduced to death's door. As soon as he recovered, he went bravely to work, and repaid all his benefactors. Now he has gone to the Hot Springs for his health with some money in his pocket, and an unconquerable will never to submit or yield even to circumstances.

EACH man is created a sociable being, and we find him to-day (without stopping to inquire into the why and wherefore of said creation) an atom of a vast social system. As such he has his duties and responsibilities. They are multiplex and varied, and upon the manner in which he discharges them depend his own happiness, the happiness of those closely related to him, and, to some extent, the peace and comfort of society in general. In this wonderful social compact, it would seem that one individual is of little significance. It would likewise seem that one pipe or reed or key of the grand organs which make melody in our churches from week to week might be spared, without the loss being felt, and yet their disarrangement would have the most serious effect upon the desired harmonies. It is thus in the life of men. A single person can create social discord, whether he has an admitted influence or not; but there are very few men who do not posses a direct influence to some degree, and while this is the case there is no use of attempting to escape responsibility; to avoid our moral obligations; our duties to our fellow-man.

Queen Victoria's Israelites.

The town of Taunton, in England, contains, according to the last census, a population of 15,466 souls. Two of these souls are its mayor and vicar. The mayor's name is Jacobs, and the vicar's name is Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith has distinguished himself from several other gentlemen bearing the same cognomen, by writing to Mr. Jacobs the following extraordinary letter:

"TAUNTON, July 7, 1877.

"SIR—It appears to be very generally supposed that you, who have become our mayor, are an unbaptized person, and consequently not a Christian. If, as I hope is the case, there be no truth in this supposition, will you authorize me publicly to say so, and thus relieve very many persons in our town from an exceedingly painful and distressing impression? It would also be an act of justice to the aldermen and councilors who have elected you, to free them from the imputation under which they now rest of having knowingly chosen for the chief officer, and, in some sense, representative of our town, one who does not believe in Him whom they themselves profess not only to believe in, but to worship as their Lord and God. I propose to publish this letter, together with any answer you may send to it. I am, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK SMITH,
"Vicar of St. John's, Taunton."

To this fulmination the "unbaptized person, and consequently not a Christian," replied as follows:

TAUNTON, July 9, 1877.

"REVEREND SIR—I have received a letter bearing your signature, and but for recognizing your writing should have deemed it a forgery. I am proud to avow myself a member of the Hebrew faith and of a people who in free England have attained some of the highest official positions in the land. I am equally proud to know that my Christian neighbors and friends have not permitted religious differences to influence them in the choice of their first mayor. I shall ever retain a pleasing recollection of the high distinction that has been conferred on me, and I shall not permit anything to mar the pleasure I feel in subscribing myself

"MYER JACOBS, Mayor of Taunton."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY. AUGUST 16, 1877.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia has accumulated about half a million dollars worth of property.——The city of Richmond, Virginia, has over 340 factories that give employment to 11,000 persons.——The colored Insane Asylum has been located at Goldsboro.——The next North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Church will be held at Salisbury on the 28th of November. Bishop Doggett will preside.——The Secretary of the North Carolina Agricultural Society informs all persons desirous of making entries for the next fair that they will now be received by mail, or at the office.——Three aged people have just passed away in Stokes county, viz: Benjamin T. Wood, in his 76th year; Mrs. Mercy Mitchell, in her 79th year; and Joseph Martin, in his 87th year.——Among the names mentioned in connection with the next Supreme Court bench are the following: George Davis, Thos. S. Ashe, W. N. H. Smith, B. F. Moore, Dan'l. G. Fowle, D. Schenck, R. S. French, Armfield, the two Wilsons, J. H. and T. J. Conigland, McGehee, Meares, Dortch, Strong, Fuller and Thos. F. Hill.——Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, who has been selected to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, vice Mr. James R. Partridge, of Maryland, is a North Carolinian by birth. ——The usefulness of the corn crop is gradually unfolding; they are now making sugar out of corn—one establishment, at Davenport, Iowa, using up 500 bushels a day in this way. Thus corn produces whisky and sugar to sweeten it.——The aggregate indebtedness of the country, in its various forms of national, State, municipal, insurance, mortgage, bond and railroad debts, not including individual debts, amounts to the enormous sum of $7,375,000,000, *seven billions three hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars*, according to a writer connected with Dun & Co's Commercial Agency.

New Appointment.

The appointment of Dr. W. H. WHEELER, of this place, Collector of the 5th Revenue District of this State, gives general satisfaction among his numerous friends. Indeed we hear of but little dissatisfaction anywhere, except among the friends of those who inclined to the office themselves. Dr. Wheeler will, no doubt, make an efficient and popular officer.

We hope the office will be located here, as the tobacco interests alone are of sufficient importance to make it desirable for a large number of manufacturers, who consider this market the trade centre of the district.

There are some 75 or 80 factories this side of Greensboro, and but comparatively few beyond, perhaps not more than 25, of any magnitude. Our factories are among the largest in the State, and two in Winston are surpassed by few in the South.

The saving to the manufacturers here and in neighboring counties would amount to thousands of dollars in the convenience of buying stamps here and avoiding the annoying delays when forced to purchase elsewhere.

These important facts should secure the location of the Collector's office here. We know it will give satisfaction to all who are in any way connected with the business interests of both towns, and we are sure Dr. Wheeler will give the matter due consideration.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Foreign dates of August 13, represent the Russian troops as somewhat demoralized, and there was no probability of a resumption of operations for three weeks, when reinforcements of 100,000 men would be received. It is also rumored that the cholera has appeared in the Russian camps.

Eight thousand starving Bulgarian refugees are in Selni. There are heavy and continuous rains.

The *Time's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs, via Syra, as follows: "The civil war of extermination is being carried on at present at Eski-Saghra; all the male Christian population have been sentenced by the Turkish general. This news has been brought by two American missionaries who were protected by Turkish friends. They lost everything they possessed."

This news is also confirmed by consular despatches. Every male Bulgarian is accused of being either a spy or open enemy. Karahunar is crowded with fugitives. There is only one well in the place and there are 16,000 troops there. The wounded, sick and fugitives are perishing from thirst.

London dates of August 14, state that the Turks had ordered all the Christians, men, women and children, to be massacred,—shot down as they left their houses; those who remained within were to be burnt alive. 500 churches, and as many schools and colleges have been burnt. Bulgarian fugitives state that 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred in the Eski-Saghra and Tchirpan districts alone. Soldiers were posted along the roads with orders to shoot every body passing.

THE INDIAN BATTLE.

An official from San Francisco of August 12, to the Adjutant General at Washington, says the following has just been received from Gen. Howard:

"Trail Creek, Big Hole Canon, Aug. 10.—Colonel Gibbon, with about 200 men, attacked the Indian camp in Big Hole Basin at dawn yesterday. He seems to have had considerable success at first, but the Indians fought him all day. Several men from the battle field are with me here, eighteen miles distant, and they say there are at least fifty soldiers killed and wounded. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are reported killed, and Colonel Gibbon slightly wounded. The distance from Missoula to the battle-field is about 125 miles. I have pressed every nerve to overtake Gibbon, who had four days the start of me from Corvallis, Montana. I pushed forward with a small escort to-day, making fifty miles, leaving my command to follow. I hope to give Gibbon valuable assistance to-morrow with my cavalry and fifty infantry in wagons. (Signed) HOWARD.

"Brig. Gen. Commanding Department of Columbia."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 12.—To the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. The following is just received from Gibbon's battle-field: "Reached General Gibbon at ten o'clock A. M., to-day; he assailed the Indians at daylight on the 9th, inflicting a great loss upon them. His own casualties are seven officers and fifty-three men and ten volunteers. Gen. Gibbon is wounded, but not seriously.—Supplies are not cut off as reported. Gibbon's command is in the best of spirits. The last of the Indians left last night. I shall continue the pursuit as soon as my command is up.

(Signed) HOWARD,
"Brig. Gen'l. Commanding."
(Signed) McDOWELL,
"Major General."

KENTUCKY.—The State election in Kentucky last week, show Democratic gains throughout the State, except in Louisville. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic, and will elect a U. S. Senator in place of McCreary.

VIRGINIA.—In the Virginia Democratic Convention, held in Richmond, the contest for the Governorship ended in the nomination of Col. F. W. M. Holliday, on the third ballot.

Col. Holliday, is represented as an anti-repudiationist, and in favor of paying the public debt.

Mexican Outrage.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—*News's* special from the Rio Grande City says, at 1 o'clock this A. M., fifteen men from Mexico entered the town, broke upon the jail, shot Judge Cox and the jailor and released two notorious outlaws. The civil authorities called upon the military for assistance, and Col. Price with one hundred regulars and two Gatling guns started in pursuit, but failed to overtake them. They recrossed the river and entered Mexico seven miles below the Rio Grande.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

South American dispatches report the total destruction of a large steamer seventy miles north of Valparaiso, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. It is estimated that one hundred lives have been lost. Some of the unfortunate passengers succeeded in getting on the rocks only to die from starvation or in their despair plunge into the waves from which they had once escaped.—*New York Herald 12th.*

An Enormous Tax on Flour.

We call the attention of owners of Mills and all in favor of cheap bread to the following important statement, and suggest that they appeal to the next Congress to annul the action of the Patent Office in granting a patent which extorts money from millers:

The New York *Tribune* of a late date says: Ex-Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburne of Wisconsin, in conversation with a representative of the *Tribune* recently, gave a history of a patent for milling wheat, which threatens to impose a tax of millions of dollars on the flour consumers of the country. He said:

"I am particularly interested just now in fighting the infamous patent-right swindle which is going to levy tribute on every loaf of bread made in this country. You haven't heard about it? Why, its making a great sensation in the West. It's a long story, but I can give you the gist of it in a few moments. I am, by the way, the largest miller in the United States; my mills being at Minneapolis, Minn. All millers are now using what is called the high process of grinding, which was generally introduced into this country about 1871, but had been in use in Europe for fifty years. I will explain the terms of high and low grinding.—Low grinding means the bringing the upper or running mill-stone low down and in close proximity to the nether stone, by reason of which the largest amount of flour is derived from the first grinding, but, as necessarily must be the case, a great deal of the outer coating of the wheat, together with the embroy, would be reduced to such fineness as to go into the flour, and separation was impossible. The high grinding is the direct opposite of the low, and the object is the first grinding to get rid of bran at once and make as little flour as possible. This is done by blowing the bran off the coarse-ground grain or middlings, and afterwards grind fine the small white granuates. I bought my machines in France. This improved process is now absolutely indispensable to successful milling. Deprive any miller of it and he is ruined.

A ring of speculators in Washington have lately got hold of an old patent, never used, and have got it re-issued so as to cover all the machines for effecting the process I have described. It is called the Cochrane patent. After quietly taking out the re-issue, they went on without making any noise and took a suit to the Supreme Court, with a man of straw for defendant, and as no real defence was made, they easily obtained a decision based on an opinion given by Justice Miller. Now this gang of patent swindlers are attacking the heaviest millers with suits, expecting to terrify all the others. They have singled out the Jewells of Brooklyn, the Haxalls of Richmond, and my mills at Minneapolis. They have put me under bonds in the enormous sum of $250,000, pending the conclusion of injunction proceedings.

I learn that the rascals propose to be magnanimous, and to grant license to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, for the moderate sum of $5,000 for each run of stones, which for this city alone amounts to the vast sum of $1,200,000. While primarily this great sum would come from the millers, really it all comes out of the farmer and consumer at last, and they are the real people most interested in the defeat of this enormity. Are there over 6,000 runs of stones in the United States, this license will amount to $35,000,000. We are going to bring this great outrage before Congress next Winter and try to have the patent canceled. The grain-growing sections of West are indignant at the exposure of this enormous fraud, and the grain-consuming East ought to be equally aroused, for the attempted tax on the chief necessary of life affects both alike.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

During the month of July there were issued by the State Treasury fourteen licenses to drummers, which at the rate of $50 each nets up the neat little sum of $700 in our treasury.

Messrs. E. P. Needham & Sons have contributed a fine organ, No. 1501, to the State Agricultural Society of the value of $330, which will be presented to the female school that makes the finest display of painting, embroidery, fancy work, sewing, &c.

Mr. David C. Turner, an esteemed citizen of Rowan county, was kicked by a horse week before last and after suffering much pain died a few days later. He was about 42 years old and was respected by all who knew him.

Raleigh *News*: The official career of Chief Justice Pearson, of our Supreme Court, as to length of service is almost without parallel in the country. He was first elected Judge of the Superior Courts, January 3d, 1837. On the 11th of December, 1858, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph J. Daniel. In 1858 he was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Justice Nash, dec'd.

There are now about two hundred convicts at work on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, of whom only some twenty are white.

The Raleigh *Observer*, a reporter of which paper has conversed with a gentleman who is just from Washington City, states upon the authority of this gentleman, that Col. John H. Wheeler has made his will, bequeathing all his library, manuscripts, &c., to the North Carolina State Library. It is stated also that Colonel Wheeler's forthcoming history of North Carolina, bringing it up to the present time, is now ready for the press.

WORK STOPPED.—We learn that work upon the Western Insane Asylum has been suspended for the lack of funds.

The blue fishing season has set in at Beaufort. Within three or four days of last week, nearly 2,000 blue fish were caught by excursionists and "dumped out," on the Atlantic Hotel wharf.

Cabarrus has voted on the stock law. The Concord *Sun* says the total majority for the law is 169. The Commissioners of Rowan county neglected to call an election and consequently that county did not vote.

United States Marshal Douglas, of North Carolina, has been acquitted of all charges against him, and will be allowed to hold his position.

GENERAL NEWS.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.—An entire family, consisting of Lewis Spencer and his four children, two girls and two boys, living in Clarke county, Mo., were murdered a few weeks since. The crime was no doubt committed for money, as Spencer had in his possession seven hundred dollars belonging to the township of which he was a trustee. The weapons used were an axe and a pitchfork. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The grand jury made twenty-one presentments for rioting. In the case of the four parties charged with being the originators of the riot and assault on the Sixth Regiment during the strike, bail was fixed at $6,000. Neither party gave bail. Of 63 parties held for the action of the grand jury 20 gave bail in $3,600; of 70 parties held for further hearing 20 gave bail in $1,000. The court then adjourned.

READING, PA., August 7.—The coroner's jury in the recent riot cases rendered their verdict this afternoon, after fourteen days' investigation. They find: First, that the persons killed on the night of the 23rd ultimo came to their death by the firing of the military upon the rioters; secondly, they acquit the soldiers composing the Fourth regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania of any blame, and say that it would be expecting too much of human nature, especially on the part of untrained soldiers, not to fire under the fearful peril in which they were placed, and the jury cannot censure them for the manner in which they acted.

SHOCKING.—The poorhouse on the Industrial farm of the county of Norfolk, Va., was discovered in flames at 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th. The building being of wood was quickly reduced to ashes, and seventeen human beings were burned to death.

We notice in the Richmond *Dispatch* that Mr. John L. Jones is in that city with his plug-tobacco machine. Mr. Jones invented this machine whilst manufacturing tobacco at Oxford some years ago. The *Dispatch* says: "The Messrs. Jones, of Greensboro, N. C., are building these machines in this city, and have one in successful operation now at the factory of Messrs. Joseph Dill & Bro. It is said to be the only machine ever patented which forms, presses and cuts the plugs ready for the wrapper."

PARDONED.—Gov. Robinson has pardoned Frank Walworth, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his father, in New York. His release was granted on the ground of insanity.

DEATH OF A SEMINOLE CHIEFTAIN.—Osceola Cooper, a nephew of the famous Seminole Chief Osceola, and himself the acknowledged chief of the Seminole tribe, and if reports speak truly, the rightful owner of a large fortune, died Thursday morning in a poor apartment in the top story of a Bond street lodging house in New York, where he had been living for a few weeks in poverty.

During the month of June there were exported from the United States 2,832,116 yards of colored and 7,855,309 yards of uncolored cotton goods, with other cotton goods exported, valued at $939,831. During the past fiscal year the total value of cotton goods exported was $10,180,984. During the preceding year the total amounted to $7,722,978.

To Mothers:—Should the Baby be suffering with any of the disorders of Babyhood use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. 25 cents per bottle.

The receipts from internal revenue were reduced a million dollars by the strike. The receipts from custom for the month were ten millions; from internal revenue, eight and three-fourth millions.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The other day I took a peep into a *Presbyterian* Lady's Scrap Book, and among the rest came across the following, headed:

CURIOUS MORAVIAN CUSTOMS.

"The religious celebration of Christmas Eve among the Moravians is simple and peculiar. The Lancaster *Whig* thus describes the ceremonies of the occasion at Litiz, Penna: 'They are the same now as in our school days. At the appointed hour the service of the church will commence with instrumental music by the choir, after which the pastor will read the sacred history of the birth of Christ, when all will partake of a Lovefeast, consisting of a Lovefeast Cake and a mug of hot Coffee. The choir will again perform a piece of sacred music, near the conclusion of which all the little children will be served with lighted wax candles, which they will hold in their hand, till the close of the ceremony.

The Moravians have a number of queer customs, among others, that of assembling in the church before day on Easter morning and march in procession to the grave yard, to the sound of plaintiff music and praying the "Easter Morning Litany." On New Year's Eve the people also repair to the church about eleven o'clock, and pass the time in reading the Scripture, listening to a sermon etc., until within a few minutes of twelve o'clock. The congregation then unite in a solemn prayer, but at the first stroke of the clock in the steeple that proclaims the birth of the New Year, the band, stationed in the choir, strike up a tremendous clangor of welcome, in which cornets, flutes, dulcimer and all kinds of instruments help to swell the joyous strain. After performing for several minutes, the congregation interchange congratulations and retire to their respective homes. Very curious people are these Moravians, but a more excellent and worthy set are no where to be found.'

On last Sunday, in common with our Moravian Brethren throughout the world, we commemorated the festival of the 13th of August, in remembrance of the signal revival which took place in Bertholsdorf, Saxony, in the year 1727, just one hundred and fifty years ago; and in that revival originated all the spiritual life that now exists in the Evangelical Churches in Christendom. What Mecca is to the Mohammedan, Berthelsdorf should be to all the lovers of genuine spiritual piety. And one of the most solemn occasions of my life was a Sabbath spent in that old Church in 1869.

But to come back home, one of the interesting incidents in the services of the day was the reception by the rite of confirmation of a young man, an Englishman, from London, and who was baptized in the Established Church; and when he came forward, *all alone*, a stanger in a strange land, to make a confession of faith in Christ, there was a strong feeling of sympathy in his behalf by the congregation.

Some of the points referred to in the sermon were, that the Moravian Church is one of the oldest Protestant Churches in the world, having its origin in John Huss, one hundred years before Luther's Reformation. It is a martyr Church, for Huss was burnt at the stake, July 6th, 1445. It was pure Episcopacy and has been so acknowledged by the English Parliament. It was at one time the only revived church in existence, and both the Wesley's and a number of others were converted through its instrumentality. It was the first to send the Gospel to the Heathen, and it is still, after *four hundred years*, an undivided, Moravian Church, and may it remain so, and its last days yet become its best days. Amen.

In the closing meeting on Sunday night, we had a token for good, for a lady raised the interesting inquiry: *What must I do to be saved?* And before we separated she could say: "O Lord, I will praise thee; though thou wast angry with me, thine anger is turned away and thou comforted me." It was a re-affirmation in miniature, of the revival *one hundred and fifty years ago.*

Our young friend, Mr. Robah B. Kerner, is back from Chapel Hill, and is much pleased with the results of his sojourn there. He says there were but few teachers of common schools there, as the thing seems not to have been understood. From this county there were three: Messrs. Messer, Hege and McCuiston, and I learn that they are all pleased and considered themselves benefited by the trip.

The other day I received a letter from a gentleman living in West Virginia, and among other things, he said, "Your letters in the PRESS are always interesting, and I hope you are doing good." A father said, "my little boys always read your letters and tell me all about them."

Since the rain, last week, everything in the vegetable line is in a flourishing condition, and the prospect now is good for a splendid corn crop. By the way, a home made fertilizer, the receipt for which is sold by R. A. Wommack, seems to be going ahead of every thing else in the corn department, and from present indications promises to be the thing for our light sandy soil. One man manured a part of his field with stable manure in the hill, and put this fertilizer in the other, and thus far the fertilizer is ahead in the race.

Mr. Will Linville, a young man living near here, came very near being killed by a threshing machine some days ago. His apron was caught in the machinery and drew him in and he was cut and bruised badly. At last accounts he was doing well. Mr. J. W. Beard has just finished threshing his crop of wheat; it threshed out five hundred and thirty bushels (530).—Dr. E. Kerner made one hundred and three bushels on his lots. Mr. Beard has one field of thirty acres put in tobacco, part in corn, but the most in peas sown with the drill about the 1st of July, and now they are about a foot high and just as thick on the ground as they can stand. He intends to turn them under for wheat.

The funeral of "Uncle Billy Beard," who died about a year ago in this place, will be preached at Midway where his remains were interred, the 4th Sunday in August at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Phillips of the Davidson Circuit.

I heard a good thing the other day from a little chap, a son of Mr. B. Y. Castle who went to Nebraska some weeks ago to see one of his brothers living there. In writing back to his wife, he stated among other things, that he walked thirty miles and did not see timber enough to make a riding switch, when the little boy said: "Mammy, mammy, lets go there, I won't get no more whippings. C. L. R.

Kernersville, Aug. 13th, 1877.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEACH TREES,
Standard and Dwarf
PEAR TREE,
APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, QUINCE
Trees, of the most improved varieties.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.
☞ Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

The Fall Session of Davidson High School will open August 6th, 1877.

This School offers extra inducements to young men and ladies wishing a good classical education. For particulars, address

J. F. BRINSON,
Abbott's Creek P. O.,
May 31st, 1877.-22. Davidson Co., N. C.

LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LAMPS
I ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufactures prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., no.10.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

JUST OPENED At the Salem Bookstore a supply of the latest styles paper in fine boxes. Among others may be found the elegant styles of—PANAMA, a walnut box with clasp;
WICKET, with plated ring on lid;
WELCOME, a fine box with handle;
BRILLIANT, neatly ornamented.
Also CUNARD, BOUQUET, VERNAL, VISTA, COMET, PHOTOGRAPH, SOROSIS, &c., &c.,—all at reasonaqle prices.

JOB PRINTING,
of every description done at this Office, in First-Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Wachovia Mills
HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY
Repaired & Refitted.
We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.
F. & H. FRIES.
Salem, N. C., June, 1877.—tf.

S. E. ALLEN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHIG GOODS.
HEAD QUARTERS FOR
Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
WINSTON, N. C.
HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF
ACORN COOKING
AND
HEATING STOVES.
GET THE BEST
ACORN WOOD COOK
AND
HEATER.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Life Insurance Company.
RALEIGH, N. C.
Capital - - 200,000.

OFFICERS.
HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, Medical Director.
Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assistant Medical Dir.
PROF. EDWARD B. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.
Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of North Carolina.
Hon. T. M. Holt.....President State Agricultural Society
Dr W. J. Hawkins.....Late President R. & G. R. & A-L. R. R
Hon. John Manning.....Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox.....Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey.....President Atlantic & N. C. Railroad
Col. W. E. Anderson.....Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh
John G. Williams.....Pres't State National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy.....Judge Fourth District.
Capt. James A. Graham, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron.....Late Supt. Agencies N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. McRae.....N. C. House Representatives.
J. B. Batchelor.....Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Blake.....Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark.....Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch.....Commission Merchant
Hon. J. J. Davis.....Member Congress Fourth District
John Nichols.....Principal D. & D. and B. Asylum.
Col. John A Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law,
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law,
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John W. Fries.....Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, North Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety.—Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS of ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most preminent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Agent, Winston, N. C.
Feb. 17, 1876. 7-1y

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON.
WINSTON
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS!
The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class
Marble & Granite Yard,
Where they are prepared to furnish
MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMEMTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS,
&c., &c., &c.
Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but
SKILLED WORKMEN.
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warrented. Address
LEAK & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.—no.30.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
WHEREAS, letters testamentary to the estate of ELIZABETH SPACH, late of Salem, N. C., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make the same known to me, before August 1st, 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
J. W. FRIES, Executor.
Salem, N. C., July 18th, 1877. 29-6w.

THE NEW WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.
PRICES REDUCED!
Future CASH Prices Established.
No. 5, no cover.....Cash $35 00
No. 6, with cover..... " 40 00
No. 9, " " drop leaf and 5 drawers..... " 50 00
Extra Attachments Free!
A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Western North Carolina. Agents Wanted. May17,77

SOMETHING NEW!
"DOMESTIC" FASHION PATTERNS.
As Agent for the best and most fashionable **Paper Pattern Company** in New York, I am prepared to furnish FASHION PATTERNS for any style garment for Ladies', Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.
Any Lady customer for a fine dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern FREE of charge.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. May 9th, 1877.

POOR GOODS
ARE EXPENSIVE
AT ANY PRICE.
BEST GOODS
ARE THE CHEAPEST,
and can be found with
March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

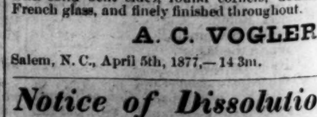
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.
Just to hand a choice lot of
BLACK HERNANI,
both plain and fancy.
SUMMER CALICO, best quality,
WHITE PIQUE,
PIQUE WELTS,
TERRY CLOTH, &c., &c.
Latest importations of Ladies' 2 button KID GLOVES, in assorted spring shades at 75c per pair. A better quality at $1.00.
J. L. FULKERSON
Salem, N. C., April 18, 1877.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS!
THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and
FRESH STOCK OF
General Merchandise,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,
which they offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.
E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April, 5th, 1877.—14-tf.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.
EDMUND BLUM & CO.,
COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE
MANUFACTURERS.
At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.
Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.
Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29th 1877.—no13.

FURNITURE!
A. C. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.
Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of
CHAIRS.
among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.
☞ Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.
Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.
COFFINS!

I manufacture and keep on hand, the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.
I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with solid bent sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.
A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing and doing business in the town of Salem, under the firm name of R. A. Wommack & Co., has this day been dissolved by the mutual consent of both parties. R. A. Wommack having withdrawn from the firm, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Hart & Co.

All persons indebted to the firm of R. A. Wommack & Co., are respectfully solicited to come forward and settle their indebtedness.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after date.
HART & CO.
May 25th, 1877.-22.

Printing Press for Sale.
A HALF MEDIUM GORDON SELF PILER, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE, as we have no use for it. Apply at BOOKSTORE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FULL MOON on the 23th.

EAST WINSTON wants light.

EPISCOPALIAN SERVICE last Sunday.

EVERYTHING plentiful except money.

CIDER MILLS on the go these days.

JAPANESE PARASOLS quite a novelty.

THE MARKET is glutted with green fruit.

MR. Z. G. HEGE occupies his new cabinet shop in Winston.

THE "Boss of the Mill Wagon" sports a moustache.

A NUMBER of our young ladies and gents pic-niced at Sunny Side, Thursday.

ALMANAC called for rain and thunder on the 13th. It came.

THE attendants at the Normal School returned home Friday.

A COLORED VOCAL CHOIR make the nights musical in some portions of town.

TWO negroes committed to jail recently, on charge of rape.

BOYS are beginning to adorn the street corners of an evening.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS in several of the churches strongly advocated.

GOOD PRICES are still obtained in the Northern market for peaches, by our orchardmen.

THE TAX of Forsyth County, as now levied, will be the heaviest for several years.

A PARTY speak of making a trip to the Pinacle of the Dan, about the 1st of September,

STORM.—A severe storm of wind and rain passed over town, Monday evening.

CORN is a drug in the market. Fine rains causes large quantities to be brought to town. Brings 60 cts. per bushel.

ANOTHER PIC NIC came off Friday at the Harrison Reed place. Participants had a gay time.

HEALTH.—The general health of this section, so far this season, has been remarkably good.

A DANCE was the heighth of ambition among the colored people of Winston, last Saturday night.

FOX HUNTING all the go in vicinity of Thomasville. Report says four bushy tails were "nailed up" within the past few weeks.

MEDICINE.—Dr. Harter's conveyance labeled and laden with family medicines passed through town last week.

REV. E. J MOCK preached at Pleasant Fork Meeting-House last Sabbath. His discourse was very interesting.

FENCE.—A new fence around the Public Square is on hand. Let it be something handsome and somewhat ornamental.

To see six boys over a five cent watermelon shows plainly the importance of "small things,"

OWING to abundance of fruit, rye is selling at a low figure. Look out for large quantity of apple brandy.

MR. J. H. CLEWELL held forth at Shady Mount last Sunday afternoon. He will again address the audience at same place three week's hence.

Mr. S. Blum also took part in the service, delivering an able address.

SUPREME COURT.—In the case of Balmson vs. Cheseboro, where an appeal was taken from Superior to the Supreme Court of the State, the decision is that there is no error, and the judgment below has been affirmed.

LARGE PEACHES.—Mr. Romulous Tesh had some very fine peaches in town Wednesday.—We took two from the top of the box containing several bushels, which weighed thirteen ounces.

ATTENTION is called to new advertisement of Patterson & Co. Great inducements offered at bottom prices to retail buyers. Wholesale merchants would find it to their advantage to give them a call.

LARGE STILL.—Guss Rich, over the way, is kept busy mending stills for the brandy makers. We noticed one of unusually large proportions, ready for delivery. It holds 160 gallons, and has been used for many years, and promises to turn out lots of apple jack this Summer and Fall.

GOOD FARMING.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, near Clemmonsville, sowed 12 bushels of wheat on bottom land and harvested 180 bushels, without manure or fertilizers of any kind. The water was over it partly during the month of March.

FAST DRIVING is very injurious to stock in warm weather, and we are sorry to see that so many indulge in this practice. Instances could be cited where some very fine animals were driven to death in weather like we have been experiencing this summer.

HONEY.—Mr. Wm. Peterson of this place, from one stand of bees, hived four swarms and from these and the parent hive gathered 160 pounds of honey.

His brother, Mr. Edward Peterson, from 15 stands obtained nearly 600 pounds. The busy little insects certainly proved quite remunerative this season.

LARGE WHEAT.—In this issue apppears an advertisement of wheat with grains half an inch in length. Years ago something similar known as the Troy Wheat, was introduced into this section, yielded largely on poor soil, averanging on thin land 15 to 20 bushels per acre. It made a rather coarse article of flour, but was an excellent food for cattle.

NOTICE.

OPEN AIR RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

THE WEATHER permitting, an open air Moravian service will be held next Sunday, August 19th, at 4 P. M., in the grove on the reservation, in the Western portion of Winston. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ILL.—We regret to learn that Mrs. A. C. Vogler is very ill.

ANOTHER PROMENADE CONCERT in about two weeks.

LADIES are beginning to chat over the fall fashions.

SINCE the great influx of tramps box toed boots and shoes are more generally worn.

GRAPES, a few of the more forward ones are ripe, and delicious.

A NEW LAMP is to be put up in front of the Post Office.

POISON is said to be a good receipt for the "scare off" of fruit thieves.

PERSONAL.—Miss Anna Clewell returned to her duties at the Orphan Asylum, Tuesday.

Mr. H. A. LINEBACK is relaying the pavement fronting his residence.

$1.—Buy the best $1 SHIRTS, the PEARL SHIRT, at J. E. GILMER'S, Winston, N. C.

REPAIRS.—The road and foot bridge spanning Tar river on 1st cross street below the tan yard, has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

BEES, drawn to the premises of Mr. T. B. Douthit by scent of honey, the other evening, went for Rowdy, Byron's charger, who made things "git up and git for a little while."

A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER for the erection of a school-house in East Salem is circulating, with prospects of success. Mr. G. F. Bahnson is religious instructor of the School.

VACATION is over, and the girls and boys scratch their craniums over other things besides marbles, fishing, and how otherwise to while away the time.

SEVERAL of our merchants did a good thing by having the filth at the horse racks fronting their stores removed. In some instance the places had become quite offensive.

EXCHANGE.—Rev. B. J. Lineback, of Bathabra, and Rev. D. Z. Smith, of Friedberg congregations, will exchange pastorships at an early day.

THE EXCURSIONISTS to Beaufort from this place last Wednesday were not many. They returned Tuesday, having had fine trip to the sea coast. So say the participants.

SNAKES.—A couple of large snakes were killed in town within the past few weeks. To see Cal pop the head of one off was a new and somewhat dangerous looking sight.

LARGE MELON.—Mr. Frank Cook sold a watermelon in this place which weighed 45 pounds. It was raised on Muddy Creek, near Clemmonsville.

REV. R. P. LINEBACK has removed to Bethania, being introduced on last Sabbath by Bishop E. A. DeSchweinitz as pastor of that congregation.

COUNTERFEITS.—We would caution our citizens to beware of counterfeit silver half-dollars, new issue, in circulation. They are made of pewter and silver washed.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. A. N. Reich and lady returned home Thursday from their visit to Wytheville, Va., delighted with their trip.—Mrs. Etwald accompanied them home.

MR. C. F. BAHNSON delivered his first sermon in the Moravian Church, last Sunday.—His introductory remarks were relative to the festival of the 13th of August; his sermon throughout was very creditable.

THAT team standing on one the back streets the other day, unhitched, the driver off somewhere gadding about the great strike, struck for home, leaving him some 8 or 9 long miles to foot. A warning to teamsters.

THAT individual who lives in sight of one of the churches, and on Sunday rides four or five miles to preaching in the country, is believed to be behind the age, a generation or more.

A FRUIT FAIR was held at New Garden, Guilford County, last Tuesday. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, attendance was good, fruit display bountiful, with fine specimens of North Carolina's productions.

TOBACCO!—A SHOWER OF SILVER!—SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED!—Special Sale, Thursday, August 16th, 1877.—On the above day we will have a Special Sale of Tobacco. Payments to be made in Silver! Expecting a number of good buyers on the market at that time, we invite our friends to bring in their Tobacco, as we think this a favorable time for closing out the old crop. Be sure to remember the Big Sale and "Specie Payments," at Brown's Warehouse, on the 16th of August, 1877.

T. J. BROWN & CO.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 6th, 1877.

Special Notice.

SOMETHING NEW.—In order to introduce our *Big Seed Fall Wheat, the Wheat of Texas*, in your locality—single grains measuring ½ *inch in length*—I propose to send a *sample* of the wheat, FREE OF CHARGE, to every subscriber to this paper who will name this paper and send a three cent stamp to pay postage. Agents wanted in every county to sell this NEW wheat. Address without delay,

L. L. OSMENT, Cleveland, Tenn.

We have received a few sample grains of this wheat.

THE CONDITION of Hon. I. G. Lash is very precarious.

READ ad. of Grand Cash Sale at Brown's Warehouse on the 16th.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Six building lots in Winston. Inquire at the BOOKSTORE.

THE MOON went back on Nacman Tuesday night. It was pitchy dark.

THE VOCAL QUARTETTE of Thursday night serenaders would have enhanced the pleasures of a sleeping town more if they had "let THEM sleep."

THE M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL of Winston picnicked *en masse* Wednesday, in one of the neighboring groves.

HOPEWELL.—There will be a communion meeting held at Hopewell Church, on the Lexington road, 5 miles South of Salem, to begin on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which Rev. SAMUEL ROTHROCK, of the E. L. Church, is expected to be present and preach both Saturday and Sunday. All are invited.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY. — Rev. M. E. Grunert, President of S. F. Academy, has received and accepted a call as pastor of a Moravian congregation at Emmaus, Pa.

Rev. J. T. ZORN, has accepted the position of President of the Academy, and will enter upon his duties shortly. He is recommended to the confidence of the friends of the institution and the public in general.

WILD CAT.—One of these animals from the mountain section, was purchased by two of our young men last week, and proves quite a curiosity to many of our citizens, more especially the younger portion. It is a good deal larger than the common house cat, clean-limbed, with a large, tiger shaped head, a stumpy tail, and is of a greyish brown color, considerably striped. Although the animal was captured when yet a kitten, it is of a very savage nature bidding defiance to docility. Will will have trouble in domesticating the animal.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The following is a list of teachers who were examined and passed at the public examination last week, by S. H. Everett, Examiner for Forsyth County with the different grades set opposite their respective names:

William C Sprinkle,	1st grade
John E Faw,	2nd grade
George W Snider,	" "
W S Fishel,	" "
E W Hanser,	" "
A P Davis,	" "
E J Sapp,	" "
G W Smith,	" "
Noah Smith,	" "
F W Pfaff,	" "
H N Pfaff,	" "
O A Starbuck,	" "
W J Morton,	" "
Winston Fulton,	" "
D. A. Binkley,	" "
Flavius N. Pfaff,	" "
R. A. Linville,	" "
S. F. Morris,	3d grade
John Coltrane, aged 63,	" "

The following were examined privately: Miss Caritha Rominger 1st grade. Miss Sallie E. Rominger, Miss Paulina Evans, John W. Snider, 2nd grade.

The law says $2 a day may be paid to teachers of the first grade, and no more, unless allowed by those sending children to the school. Second grade may receive $1.50 a day. Third grade $1 per day.

OUR TAXES.—The citizens of Forsyth will have to pay the following taxes this year:

State Tax.—38 cents on the $100 valuation of property, and $1.14 on the poll.

County Tax.—25 cents on the $100, valuation of property, and 86 cents on the poll.

Railroad Tax.—66⅔ cents on the hundred, and $2 on on the poll—making a total on the State, County and Railroad of $1.29⅔ on the hundred, and $4 on the poll.

The citizens of the town can add to the above the corporation tax of 33⅓ on the hundred, $1 on the poll and $1.50 road tax, to find the amount of their taxes, which for all purposes amounts to the modest sum of $1.63 on the hundred, and $6.50 on the poll.

The Board of County Commissioners met on the 6th for the purpose of revising the tax-lists of the various townships, and other business.

G. W. Morris exempted from payment of poll tax on account of infirmity and poverty,

The Trustees of Old Town township were granted leave to build a bridge across Manaucus Creek on the Clemmonsville road near Old Town, and C. H. Hauser and J. H. Cox were authorized to let out the contract to build the bridge to the lowest bidder.

The following county claims were allowed: H. W. Bynum, $12.00; H. A. Holder, $208.12; N. W. Sapp, $9.19; A. Joyce, $18.20; C. H. Hauser, $4.50; E. F. Spainhower, $7.00; Pfuhl & Stockton, $10 00; L. B. Hester, $13 75; A. Fogle, $64.20.

Ordered that the School committee in the different townships be required to furnish the Board, on or before the 22nd of August, with a list of persons suitable in their judgment for committeemen in the several districts of their respective townships.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday August 22nd.—*Sentinel.*

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY Town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Dr. V. O. THOMPSON'S and CHAS. H. SMITH'S Drug Stores, Winston, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

NEW PAPETRIES,

(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

DEAD IN THE WOODS.—The Charlotte *Observer* has been informed that, in the lower edge of Wilkes County, near the Yadkin line, were found the dead bodies of three men named Speas, Mitchell and Johnson, pierced with balls.—These men are said to have been noted blockaders, and have always been at lagerheads with the Revenue officers.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Pegram, Mr. WILLIAM SEAUGH, of Waughtown, to Miss LOUISA LINEBACK, daughter of Jonathan Lineback—all of Forsyth.

DIED.

Near this place, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN SHOAF, aged about 35 years. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sudden death.

THE MARKETS.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	8 to 12
Country,	10½ to 12
Shoulders,	9 to 11
Hams,	11 to 15
Lard,	12 to 13
GRAIN:	
Corn,	75 to 80
Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Oats,	45 to 00
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 00 to 3 25
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	1 00 to 1 15
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	25 to 30
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	40 to 50
Beeswax,	25 to 28
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 00
" Irish,	50 to 0 00
Hay,	40 to 50
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 25
Millet Seed (per lb.)	8
Blackberries,	5 cents.
Apples, Extra Fine,	4 "
" Sliced	3 "
" Common	2 "
Cherries, Seeded,	11 to 12 "
Plums, Seeded,	10 "
Peaches, halves, unpeeled,	5 "
" mixed	4 "
" quarters	4 "
" peeled, extra,	10 to 12 "
" ordinary,	5 to 8 "

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug 7.—Bacon, 9 a 11; Corn, 90; Wheat, $1 50; Corn Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 25.

RICHMOND.—Aug. 13.—Tobacco ranging from $4 00 to $60; Wheat, $1 15 a $1 35; Corn 72. Wheat, 1 15 a 1 50. Corn 67 a 70.

CHARLOTTE. Aug. 9.—Corn 80 a 00; Flour 2¾ a 3; Whiskey, $1.25 a $1.40; Brandy $1.50 $1 75. Wheat, 1 50.

BALTIMORE. Aug. 13.—Wheat, $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 67. Flour 4½ a 5.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Flour, $700 and a $7 75; Corn, 55 a 60. Wheat, 1 50.

MOUNT AIRY
White Sulphur Springs.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT will be open for the reception of visitors on the

10th OF JUNE.

Stages run through from Salem and Winston to the Springs on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Board per Month,	$25 00
" " Week,	8 00
" " Day,	2 00

Children under twelve, and over two years old, and colored servants, half price.

Stage fare from Salem and Winston to the Springs, $4 00.

L. B. WALLER,
May 31st, 1877.—22. MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS ORGANS Magnificent $650 Rosewood Pianos $175, fine Rosewood Upright Piano (little used) cost $800 only $125, must be sold.—Parlor Organs, 2 Stops $45, 9 Stops $65, 12 Stops only $75. Nearly New 4 Set Reed 12 Stop, Sub Bass & Octavo Coupler Organs, cost over $350, only $55, Lowest Prices ever offered, sent on 51 days test trial. You ask why I offer so cheap? I reply Hard Times. Result, sales over 1,000,000 annually. War commenced by monopolists. Beware of anonymous Circulars. Write for explanation. Battle raging. Full Particulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATY, Washington, New Jersey.

Charlotte Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
REV. S. MARTIN TAYLOR, Prin'l.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed with a full corps of efficient instructors, on 28th Sept., 1877. Board and tuition per term $100. For catalogue write to TIDDY'S BOOKSTORE, Charlotte, North Carolina.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Those Terrible Headaches Generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their reoccurrence prevented by the use of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. Procurable at all drug stores.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland Me.

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LAND AGENT, U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKORY Augusta, Maine.

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PATTERSON & Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
General Merchandise
—AND BUYERS OF—
Country Produce,

Cordially invite their customers and the public generally, to an examination of their large and EXCEPTIONALLY

LOW PRICED STOCK OF GOODS.

They buy their goods with reference to the wants of the people of FORSYTH, DAVIDSON, STOKES, YADKIN, SURRY, DAVIE and WILKES,—and they are determined to please, both in

Quality & Price.

Special Inducements
—TO—
Wholesale Buyers.

They make a specialty of SPOOL COTTONS both three and six cords. Handsome COUNTER BOXES and CABINETS, containing J. & P. COATS thread, furnished without charge.

Salem, N. C., August 13th, 1877.—1 mo.—no. 33.

SALEM BOY'S SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL WILL open August 1st, 1877, under the auspices of a Committee elected for the purpose.

The services of two teachers have been secured, viz: Rev. A. LICHTENTHÆLER, and Mr. J. H. CLEWELL, so that full justice can be done to all scholars.

The course of study will comprise the regular

ENGLISH BRANCHES,

whilst LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN and DRAWING will also be taught.

For terms of tuition apply to either of the undersigned.

REV. A. L. OERTER, *Principal*
JAMES T. LINEBACK, *Secretary.* 28-4t

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DAVIDSON COUNTY.

THE FALL TERM of this School will begin August 6th, 1877, and continue five months.

Tuition low. Board from $7.00 to $8.00 everything included.

For further particulars, address,

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As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

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MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS,
STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM,
FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

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Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[SIGNED]

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Druggist and Pharmacist.

WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, GAITERS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS. **NOTIONS,** COLGATE'S AND TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. **Jet Jewelry & Necklaces,** the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. DOUTHIT returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., March 20th, 1877.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INURSANCE COMPANY,
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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the lands and premises belonging to the undersigned, situated in Davidson county; and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands, and fishing in the streams, is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

C. C. BYERLY,
G. W. GRIMES.

Davidson County, June 14th, 1877. 24-6t

The Great Convenience of the Northern Cities is now brought to your own doors.

In addition to my large stock of NEW DRESS GOODS, &c., on hand, and about 5,000 samples to select from, I as Agent for some of the best and largest houses in NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, am prepared to furnish "at a few days notice" any article in the mercantile line.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., May 9th, 1877.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Pharmacy on the Farm.

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph thus pleasantly hits off a common mistake of farmers:

Some farmers are continually in trouble with their live stock. Now a horse, now a cow, then the hogs, the chickens, the dogs, and even the cat, gets out of tune. I am often asked what to do in such cases, but as I never have sick animals, I can seldom give advice. However, so as to uphold the natural dignity belonging to sixty-five winters, I generally catechise my inquirer a little in this manner: How do you treat your stock? "Oh! well, I now and then give them a purge to clean them out; somtimes a little sulphur or saltpetre and condition powders." Why? "So as to keep them in good order, you know." So you give them medicine when they are well, do you? "Yes; almost every one does." And what do you do when they get sick? "Why, then I go to some of my neighbors to come and see the animal; we look at him, feel him all over, and—" Well, and then what? "Somebody guesses that maybe a little saltpetre or turpentine might be good." Yes, and then down goes the dose, I suppose. "Of course, we do all we can." Now, you will see, I have got my neighbor fiat on his back, and this is the way I let him up: Well, you are a comical doctor. You know exactly what kind of medicine is good for a horse when he is well, but when he is sick you have to run all around for advice. Now, don't you think that your well doses are the cause of your needing sick ones? Off goes the hat, and up goes the finger nails; there is a new idea creeping in. "Thank you, sir; after this I'll save my physic till my stock need it.

The Preservation of Eggs.

The Journal of the Medical Academy of Turin, in a recent number, says: The sure and simple method of keeping eggs sound by smearing the shells with linseed oil has long been practiced. The oil forms a sort of film over the shell, thereby preventing the two immediate causes of decomposition—evaporation from and penetration of air into the egg. A recent experiment in point deserves notice. A dozen new-laid eggs were rubbed over with linseed oil applied with the tip of the finger; another dozen were coated in like manner with poppy oil; two more eggs were left in their natural state. The whole twenty-six were then laid close together in three rows, in dry sand upon a shelf, where they were left undisturbed. At the end of three months they were weighed, and again at the end of six months, when they were opened. The two eggs left in their natural state at the end of three months had lost 11 per cent. of their weight, and at the end of six months 18 per cent., and were found to be half empty and the contents rotten. The eggs coated with poppy oil in three months lost 3 per cent., and in six months 4½ per cent. of their weight. The eggs were still full and devoid of unpleasant smell. The eggs rubbed over with linseed oil in three months lost 2 per cent., and in six months 3 per cent. only of their weight, and when opened were found to be full, with the smell of fresh eggs.

The Instinct of Mosquitoes.

The mosquitoes, it has been discovered by a learned professor, are possessed of great powers of observation and penetration. Down at the seaside we have noticed this fact ourselves. When a big trunk was landed from an express wagon into the entry of a hotel, the nimble insects usually made for it and crawled through the keyhole for the purpose of taking notes. If the clothes within betokened that a fat person was the owner, the mosquitoes would stay within and be carried up to the room, where they would lay for the fat person until bed time. If the garments belonged to a thin person the insects would pile out through the keyhole in double-quick order. This is an actual fact.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Taking Care of Sheep.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman has the following to say with regard to the care of sheep:

The sheep, from habit, requires exercise. It is accustomed to hilly and broken lands, and prefers them to the plain. It loves to range and is adapted to it. Pure air and freedom to range, with a variety of food (feeding, indeed, on almost anything), are the natural conditions, and can not be dispensed with without loss of energy and hardiness. Our sheep, however, are getting less and less exercise. Instead of foraging during the winter, as is done in the milder sections of the country, and to some extent in the colder, our sheep are housed closely, especially in such winters as the last, getting no exercise, with lack of the fresh air which they are by nature accustomed to, and often fed heavily with corn. They become plethoric, the ewes unfitted for the duties of maternity, the system incapacitated, and many obscure evils making their appearance. Worse, still, if the other extreme—a lack of food—is permitted. In either case the sheep is thrown out of its natural course, and this continues for half of the year. The confinement is cruelty, and is sure to tell. They do better subject to the cold rains and snow storms, with plenty of food and a chance for shelter, than with this unnatural confinement.

The true way, that hits exactly the principle that governs, is to give a chance both for freedom of ranging and shelter. In such a case it will be found the storm is sometimes preferred, forage made if the snow will admit. Even some shepherds have made paths for this purpose. Let it be remembered that it is not only fresh air that is required, but exercise. The sanitary condition of our stock should be a first principle, good treatment sustaining it, not the mere crowding with food, but attending to the various requirements which nature or health indicates.

With respect to shelter left optional with the sheep, it will be found that roominess, with good air and light is an inducement to occupation, while close quarters are viewed with shyness and suspicion. Who does not know that sheep will often suffer out in the storm rather than enter a close, confined place! This same principle rejects the massing together of many sheep. They love to be herded, but spread over a great extent of territory, or what seems preferable, disposed in small groups. This certainly has been found to be the most advantageous, especially for the larger breeds of sheep, which originally were less accustomed to large breeding, and also require more attention. A few sheep of the long wool kinds kept properly are found to be the most profitable, and should be possessed by every or almost every farmer. They yield ready money in summer from the sale of their lambs and wool. This and thrifty, fine appearance ought to be an inducement to secure (if no more) 12 or 15 head of ewes, the male a superior sheep, as he will be if well kept. In this way a first class stock may be constantly on the farm, realizing a yearly income which, if not large, yet gives a large per cent of the profit; and it is this increase of profit on the investment in the different departments that make farming profitable As many of these should be carried as possible, or as are at least, convenient. The great success in life is the beginning with little, and working up—expanding. The farmer has the advantage of many departments, each of which is a nucleus for expansion if occasion favors, which the experienced cultivator knows how to take advantage of. Thus, from a few sheep, large flocks have originated, making sheep raising the principal thing, circumstances favoring it, So any one branch may be enlarged. With small beginnings there is little risk, and they are apt also to receive more attention, so that in the aggregate there is more success with respect to general farming, and sheep are included in this.

Useful Family Hints.

REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER—Three cents' worth of sulphur in a pint of best whiskey; shake well, and take a teaspoonful night and morning for a week; then once a day. Care must be taken not to take cold after using the sulphur.

FOOD FOR MOCKINGBIRDS.—One medium-sized boiled potato (without salt) and the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, chopped together very fine when warm. In cold weather this may last two days, but in summer it should be made fresh daily.

CURE FOR COUGH AND SPITTING BLOOD.—Take three ounces of comfrey roots and six handfuls of plantain leaves, cut them finely, crush and beat well together; strain them through a clean cloth or sieve; weigh it; add the same weight in white crushed sugar; boil to a syrup.

TO WASH WINDOWS.—Have a pail partly filled with tepid water, throw in a teaspoonful of powdered borax, have one small chamois dipped into the borax water, to wash the windows, then with a dry chamois rub the window dry and polish. In this way windows may be cleaned in a very few moments, and not wet the carpets or tire of the person.

TO KEEP EGGS.—Make a solution of borax water, a heaping teaspoonful of pulverized borax to a pint of boiling water; let it stand until the solution becomes warm but not allow it to get so cool that the borax will crystalize; dip the eggs quickly then; keep in a cool place; the borax will crystalize around the egg, therefore keep out the air and preserve the egg

TO CLEAN CORSETS.—Take out the steels at front and sides, then scrub thoroughly with tepid or cold lather of white castile soap, using a very small scrubbing brush; do not lay them in water. When quite clean, let cold water run on them freely from the spigot to rinse out the soap thoroughly. Dry, without ironing (after pulling lengthwise until they are straight and shapely), in a cool place.

TO CLEAN SILVER.—Table silver should be cleaned at least once or twice a week, and can easily be kept in good order and polished brightly in this way: Have your dish-pan half full of boiling water; place the silver in, so that it may become warm; then with a soft cloth dipped into the hot water, soaped and sprinkled with powdered borax, scour the silver well; then rinse in clean hot water; dry with a clean, dry cloth.

OIL STAINS OUT OF WHITE CLOTH.—Make a strong solution of borax water—one tablespoonful powdered borax to a pint of boiling water; place the cloth on a clean board or table and rub the oil stains well, using a clean brush dipped into the solution; if the spots are of long standing a very little soap may be used with the borax water; rinse well with clean hot water, using the brush for that purpose, then rub dry with a clean soft cloth.

FLOOR MATS.—Very nice, fine mats may be made by stretching common coffee sacking on a frame just the size of mat required (a good frame may be made of lath or split broom handles nailed together at the corners); into this draw, with coarse, crochet needle, strips of any material, delaine, cloth, prints, &c.; cut bias or straight, about one inch to one and one-half inches in width, and leave the goods standing, in loops on the upper side; when finished take from frame, turn edges of sacking on wrong side, and line with another piece of sacking. Would not this sacking answer the question of some weeks past as to what should be a good foundation for mats made of raveled carpeting?

Four Widows.

At Prosperity, a station on the Greenville and Columbia railroad, dwell in reach of the sound of the whistle four widows.

No. 1. This lady, as all the others, lost her husband during the war, and was left in straightened circumstances. Did she sit down and grieve at her fate? By no means. She has raised four children, besides fine crops, and to-day she has much of last year's cotton and flour on hand, is free from debt, and is able to pay cash down for what she wants.

No. 2, looks complacently on all of her last crop of cotton, and, with a sense of perfect rest and absolute fulness on 3,000 pounds of flour, neither of which she has sold because she had no use for the money. The only thing which disturbs her rest now is what to do with her new fodder, every place being occupied with the old. She, too, like a true woman, has raised children and set them up under their own vines and fig trees.

No. 3, struggled through the years which have rolled on since the late unpleasantness, raised six children, giving each at majority $500 in cash. Last year she bought a tract of land, for which $1,400 in good money was paid. Has corn, fodder, and other things in abundance.

No. 4, like unto the others, has made a splendid fight, and brought up a large family in the way they should go; has of last year's crops abundance, pays cash in trade, and loans her earnings out on interest.—*Newberry (S.C.) Herald.*

Survivors of Waterloo.

The number of English survivors of the battle of Waterloo, fought sixty-two years ago on the 18th of June, is now reduced to 45 officers, five of whom were captains at the time, two attending to their duties as assistant surgeons, and the remainder served as subalterns in the guards, cavalry and infantry of the line and artillery. The surviving officers who served on the staff of Wellington's army are Field Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, who was aid-de-camp to Major General Frederick Adam; General Sir John Bloomfield, staff officer to Colonel Wood, commanding the Royal Artillery; Major General Sir John Woodford, who was an assistant quartermaster general, and Lord William Pitt Lennox, at that time a youthful cornet in the Blues, and extra aid-de-camp to Major General Peregrine Maitland. Twelve of the surviving Waterloo officers received severe wounds, and one of their number, lieutenant John Bramwell, lost his right leg during the campaign, and is now in receipt of the half pay of a lieutenant's commission.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Cause of the Great Railroad Strike—A Remedy Suggested.

The railroad strike in the east has reached the dimensions of a civil war, with its accompanying horrors of murder, conflagration, rapine and pillage. Before this condition becomes general, and the flames kindled at Baltimore and Pittsburg spread through all the railroad centers of the country, it will be well to consider this matter reflectively, and see if there is not a remedy. There are two sides to every question. The railroad strikers are to blame for much, but not for all. For their acts of unnecessary and brutal violence, for their murder of militiamen and legal officials who were fulfilling their sworn duty in trying to preserve public property and freight, for their burning of warehouses, cars and depots, for the pillage of stores, the Tribune has no words except of severe condemnation. It has no sympathy with violence or mob rule.

Now let us look at the other side and see if there is not something to be condemned. During the past two years railroad companies have found their business shrinking up. Prices have fallen off. Freights have been reduced. Stocks have had their values squeezed out of them. They have been unable to pay dividends to their stockholders, rents for their hired roads, or interest on their bonds. The result has been that they have suffered from the effects of the general depression even more than other branches of business, and scores of them have gone into bankruptcy. At this crisis of their affairs, when prudence, judgment and conservatism were needed in the management, they have enormously aggravated their troubles by entering upon a frantic, reckless, cut-throat competition with each other, by which they have cut down the rates of moving the products and merchandise of the country to the bare cost in many cases of running the trains. The amount received for one train-load of freight has scarcely paid for the wages and coal, and left nothing for repairs, wear and tear, capital, and other charges. It has been a war of competition to the knife and the knife to the hilt. Combinations and compacts have been made only to be broken the next instant. The western cross-cut bankrupt roads have maintained a Punic faith. They have broken every engagement. They have involved other lines in the conflict, and even the great trunk lines have not maintained their scales of rates, but, actuated by the same insanity as the rest, have engaged in the mad and disastrous work of trying to steal each other's profitless business The great water highways from the head of Lakes Superior and Michigan to the mouths of the St. Lawrence and of the Hudson have also engaged in the same reckless work, and freight has been carried below cost to increase or retain business. The railroads have not only competed with each other destructively, but have also sought to cut off the business and steal the freight of the water-courses. This miserable process of throat-cutting has been going on for two years, and has been intensified during the past six months, until the transportation business has been plunged into utter confusion, and a crisis has come. Having destroyed their profits, to save themselves from still greater losses—if not to save their actual property—these companies have fallen upon their employes and razeed their already two-or-three-times-reduced wages down to the starvation line. Trackmen, switchmen, and laborers who load and unload trains are cut down to $1, and in some cases to 90 cents per day; brakemen and firemen to $1.35; and engineers to $1.50. These men, in the majority of cases, are married, and have wives and children to support, and house-rent to pay; and they claim, with truth, that it is a physical impossibility to live upon such wages. They ask, with pertinent force, if they receive $9 per week, and have to pay $6 per week for their own meals while on the road, how they are to pay rent and feed and clothe their families on what is left. As they cannot do it, they refuse to starve, and resist. One blow has brought on another, and the fire has rapidly spread through the combustible material.

The strikers are not only in a war with their employers, but with still another class back of them—the men whom the roads have heretofore discharged for want of work, who are living upon odds and ends and charity, and are in a desperate condition. With these wholly starved men, who are willing to take the places of the strikers, even at starvation prices, the half-starved men are at deadly war.

It adds to the exasperation of the strikers that they have discovered that the new scale of wages is lower than the general average of wages of mechanics in cognate departments of business where no danger exists. This has added fuel to the flames. As all the elements of exasperation have increased, so have the ranks of the strikers been swelled by accessions of idle and discontented men from other branches of business, by tramps who have come in from the country, by the communists, and by thieves and the riff-raff of the cities, who see in these uprisings of what is called "labor against capital" their golden opportunities for plunder and escape in the confusion.

This is the situation. What is the remedy? The first and most important duty is to quell mob rule, to stop violence, pillage, and incendiarism at all hazards, and to restore law and order, and place the safety of the general community in the hands of the duly-constituted authorities, instead of exposing it to the blind, passionate, unreasoning fury of the mob, which has neither discretion nor discrimination. This done, an equally imperative duty devolves upon the railroad companies. They must cease cutting each other's throats as they have been doing for the past twelve months, and must make their agreements binding. The community does not ask of them to work for a remuneration less than the cost or value of their service. It does not ask them to carry freight or passengers for less than living rates or at rates that compel them to reduce the wages of their employes down to the starving point. The first step for them to take is to raise their charges, not exorbitantly, but fairly and reasonably, and then, restoring the last two cuts of wages, let them alone, and await the great crops to handle and the changes in the fiscal affairs of the country that will tend to restore business prosperity, and place values on an improving basis. The reduction of the men's poor wages does not benefit them so long as this insane competition is kept up. Every reduction of wages is followed by a reduction of rates, and if wages were lowered to a cent per day, rates would be put down to zero, with a premium offered to shippers. The quickest solution of the present problem, a partial remedy at least, so far as we can see, is for the railroads to make a schedule of rates on the "live and let live" basis They must charge enough to pay their men—such compensation as to enable them to pay rent and fuel and feed and clothe themselves and their families. Before this can be done, however, mob rule and violence must be suppressed, whatever may be the cost or the consequences. —*Chicago Tribune.*

What Strikes Cost the Locomotive Engineers.

Stikers, under the rules of the order, are entitled to $60 a month until employed, and as there are now 396 of this unfortunate class on the payrolls, it costs the brotherhood $23,400 a month to sustain them. A special assessment of $5 a member was levied last week, in addition to the regular dues, to help support the unemployed. This assesment is made payable on demand, under penalty of expulsion, and of course is promptly met. This has created an ill feeling toward the brotherhood among many engineers, who deem it a hardship to be compelled to contribute towards those who are idle without just cause, and they particularly object to being further assessed to pay the grand chief $3,000 a year for incendiary speeches and provoking needless strikes. The brotherhood is regarded as about broken, "for," said the detective, "it is nearly bankrupt and the members are resolved hereafter to study the welfare of themselves and families, and not participate in any more strikes.

Mr. Arthur recognizes as an inevitable result the downfall of the locomotive brotherhood, and he is now busily employed in perfecting an organization which he believes will prove much more formidable than either of its predecessors. It includes engineers, conductors, brakemen, and firemen, to receive degrees in the order named. "The object of this trainmen's union," stated the detective, "is shown in a private circular issued by Mr. Arthur, a copy of which we have. It is proposed to form an alliance of every branch of railway service, and bind them together by the most solemn obligations to stand by each other and make a general strike in the fall if their demand for higher wages is not complied with. The employes of thirteen roads are known to be enrolled in this new society: The Pennsylvania, New York Central, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake Shore and Michigan, Northern Central, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland, and Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Philadelphia and Erie. A membership of 1,200 in the United States is claimed."

In response to a question as to whether the detectives had been able to trace outrages to the brotherhood, as an organization, the detective stated: "Mr. Wilson, in a letter to the brotherhood after being deposed, openly charges the members with having encouraged violence, and says that men who were known to have turned switches and placed obstructions on the tracks, endangering human life, have sat in general council and been listened to unrebuked. In the investigation of the outrages perpetrated on the Boston and Maine railroad, evidence was furnished of men being selected by the lodges to secure employment on the road by representing themselves as non-union men, and, if successful, to destroy the engines and ruin all other railroad property they could. The evidence is conclusive that all plots for misplacing switches and tearing up rails during strikes originate in the lodge of the brotherhood, and the persons to perform the task are selected by lot as was done in the Mollie Maguire lodges."

Floriculture.

If there is any room for choice in selecting the spot or a flower garden, select one that is sheltered from the wind and exposed freely to the morning sun. With the proper amount of care and watchfulness, flowers can be made to grow anywhere, and no one, even if confined to the smallest of city back yards need be deterred from making the attempt; but most flowers love warm, sunny spots, where the chill northerly winds can not reach them, and, if the garden is favorably located, a large part of the work and disappointment attendant upon floriculture may be avoided. As the laying out of the garden must depend largely on special local conditions, and should be guided by individual tastes, we shall not attempt to lay down any general rules futher than to suggest that the complicated and eccentric forms at one time so popular are no longer consideed in good taste, and that the plan of arrangement is best which combines the greatest simplicity with a due amount of variety in the shape of the bed. A thing especially to be avoided, except in ribbon beds and "Mosaic" planting, is the elaborate geometrical figures which the average books on flower culture are so apt to suggest to their readers. In preparin the grounds, raised beds with deep walks should be dispensed with as far as possible; they suffer from the intense heat of the summer, and the rains wash down their edges, giving an untidy look and sometimes laying bare the roots of the plants. Grass edges, unless well cared for, are objectionable on account of the difficulty of keeping the sods from spreading; and this is true of all running-vine edgings, except ivy. For a large bed a border of common flax, easily raised from the seed, is very pretty if kept well trimmed and the dwarf box is unsurpassed

The prettiest of all beds are those neatly cut into the grass plot, and left without other edging. In these the brilliant hues of the flowers contrast well with the soft emerald tint of the grass. It may be a slight objection to these beds that the dew on the grass makes it necessary to be well shod in attending them in the early morning when flowers and the work of gardening are most attractive. The walks between beds may be trodden down and hardened with coal ashes and gravel. The most desirable soil for flowers is a mellow loam. and that will be much affected by excessive wet or drought. As it is useless to grow flowers in poor soil, the work of fertilising and amelioration must claim the earliest attention. If the ground be clayey and adhesive, dress it with sand and well-rotted manure in sufficient quantity to make it mellow and friable. Spade it and mix it well. If the soil be sandy and loose, spade in clay and manure in the same way. Wood ashes are as good for all kinds of soil, as they loosen those that are close, and hold moisture in those that are sandy. Every flower garden should be well manured every autumn—the manure covering the ground during winter, and being well spaded in the spring. Drainage, natural or artificial, is absolutely essential to successful flower gardening, no soil that remains saturated for many hours after even the heaviest rain is fit for the growth of flowers. Before it can be successfully cultivated it must be thoroughly under-drained.—*Goodhelme's Cyclopedia.*

John G. Saxe, the poet, claims to be a lineal descendant of Hans Sachs, the old shoemaker poet of Nuremburg, who was an ancestor of Marshal Saxe, whose glory culminated in one of his descendants, "George Sand."

THE INDIANS.

General Howard Waiting for Reinforcements—What he Proposes to do when Sanford Arrives—In the Meantime Old Joe is Having Everything His Own Way.

Portland press dispatches state that General Howard is at present at Kamia, awaiting the arrival of Major Sanford. As soon as that officer joins him General Howard will take all the available force and push vigorously after Joseph and White Bird, who have already crossed the Bitter Root mountains, by way of the Lolo trail. He will go through to Missoula as speedily as his command can move. He will have in the neighborhood of five hundred men. Another force under command of General Wheaton will leave Fort Lapwai and, moving north, pass through the Spokane country and cross over into Montana through the Sahon Pass. After crossing the mountains the troops will push down to Missoula, where they will join General Howard. It is expected that Howard's and Wheaton's detachments will reach that point simultaneously. Wheaton will command about four hundred and fifty or five hundred troops, and his detour through the Spokane country will be made at the request of Indian-Inspector Watkins. There are a number of tribes squatted through that region who wish to be placed on the reservation. Inspector Watkins has been authorized to select a suitable reservation and locate the Indians. His principal object in passing through that country is to make a personal inspection of the character and disposition of the Indians, the nature of those regions and to designate where reservations are to be located. It is also thought that the marching of a large force of troops through there will have a very beneficial effect on the Indians. Most of them are peaceably disposed toward the whites, while some are inclined to be turbulant. The detachment will not leave Lapwai for a week or more, and any straggling bands of hostiles which may have broken away from Joseph or White-Bird, and attempt to reach the Spokane country, will be intercepted by Wheaton and cut off. This movement will, it is believed, crush out the strength of the hostiles, and bring peace to the whole region of country west of the Bitter Root mountains, and with the capture or annihilation of Joseph's and White-Bird's bands of renegades, bring the war to a close. Colonel Green, with a force of cavalry, will remain in and about Kama, to protect the settlement, and to cut off all straggling squads of Indians he can find.

Captain Wilkinson received a dispatch in regard to obtaining the Warm Spring scouts to accompany General Howard, through the Lolo trail, to the mountain. The Indians have mostly gone after fish and game. I have called a council for Monday, the thirtieth, and will send word Wednesday night as to the result. If any scouts are obtained they will come to Dallas as soon as possible, and be conveyed to the front. General Howard, having dispensed with a part of his scouting force, is very desirous of securing a number of Warm Spring scouts. These scouts, it will be remembered, performed gallant and effective service during the Modoc war.

Hearing Sounds in the Sun.

It is not precisely correct to say that the sounds made in the sun yesterday by the terrible storms that rage around the "spots" were heard in this city, but something like it is true. The telephone is a little box of magnetized iron with some insulated wire coiled around it and a disc of thin sheet iron firmly placed a thirty-second of an inch from one end. The sounds heard can hardly be said to be imparted by vibration, for they may be conveyed through a clumsy disc two inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, which can hardly be said to vibrate with such delicacy as to enable one to distinguish the different tones of different persons. Yet those tones can be heard. Now the telephone is affected by the magnetic disturbances or storms which are frequently taking place on the earth. And, a short time ago, a great magnetic storm, which made itself known also through a brilliant aurora borealis, completely silenced the telephone for a time, as it sometimes does the ordinary telegraph. Such storms accompany disturbances in the spots of the sun.

Prof. Bell one day laid aside the telephone at his end of the line, and filling his ear with water laid the end of the copper wire thereon. He heard the words uttered into the telephone at the other end of the line!

When the telephonic wire is put up entirely independent of the ordinary electric telegraphic wires it works best, but even then there are delicate sounds like light sparkling, crackling—or frying—for that best describes it. Now these sounds are strongest when the sun's atmosphere is most disturbed and the terrestial magnetic currents are consequently most agitated. What is it that is heard? —*Hartford Courant.*

The Louisiana Levees.

The yacht Sappho, with the Louisiana state engineer corps on board, has just completed a voyage of inspection of the Louisiana levees, beginning at Grand Lake, Ark., and from that point down. The ridge between Grank Lake and Bayou Macon was examined. Also the Ashton and Bars crevasses; also the Willow Slough cave. These latter were found to be the worst breaks and lines for new levees were run for their reconstruction. The surveying party were Major B. M. Harrod, chief state engineer; Major H. B. Richardson, Col. T. S. Hardee, assistant state engineers; H. B. Thompson and S. F. Lewis, assistants to engineers. Gen. J. Floyd King and Mr. Shields, of Concordia parish.

The New Orleans Picayune says that the police juries afforded all the aid which they could to the engineers, in the way of furnishing means to employ chainmen and assistants and transportation. Carroll voted $500 and Tensas $250 to pay contingent expenses. It is not probable that the mouth of the Red river will be surveyed until fall, owing to the height of the water. At the last session of the legislature a sum of money was appropriated to clear away the obstructions at the mouth of this river.

Writing for the Press.

Waste no time on introductions. Don't begin by laying out your subject like a Dutch flower garden, or telling your motives for writing. The keynote, if possible, should be struck in the very first sentence. A dull beginning often damns an article; a spicy one whets the appetite and commends what follows to both editor and reader. Above all stop when you are done. Don't let the ghost of your thought wander about after the death of the body. Don't waste a moment's time in vindicating your production, against editors or critics, but expend your energies in writing something which shall be its own vindication.

Charles Ross has been missing just three years.

The daughter of one of the Siamese twins has lately procured a divorce from her husband, Nathaniel Bolejack, in North Carolina.

What Can be Cured

Need not be endured, although what can't must be. Among the bodily ills susceptible of complete removal by that benign tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, are general debility, malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, liver disorder, and nervousness. Its remedial capabilities are, however, by no means limited to these maladies. Its properties as a blood depurent render it extremely serviceable in expelling the acrid impurities which produce those painful disorders, rheumatism and gout, and its invigorating and mildly stimulating effect upon the kidneys and bladder constitute it a useful medicine for impelling those organs to a complete performance of their functions when they are weak and inactive. In fact, there is scarcely any disease of which weakness is an accompaniment, in which this admirable medicine cannot be used with advantage.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE!—Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chill and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures Enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. G. R FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HATCH'S Universal Cough Syrup has been put to a six years' test in our trade, with the following result: It gives the best of satisfaction to all our customers, and they testify to that satisfaction by buying far more of it than of any other cough remedy, although we keep in stock a large number of that class of medicines, in fact all that have been heretofore considered most salable. SLAUGHTER & WELLS, Waverly, N. Y.

AFTER an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the *Graefenberg Marshall's* Uterine *Catholicon* is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The *Graefenberg Vegetable Pills*, the most popular remedy of the day for billiousness, headache, liver complaint and disases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York.

RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED.—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, the great Internal Medicine, will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the earth. Price $1 a bottle; six bottles, $5; sold by all Druggists. Send for circulars to Helphenstine, & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C.

Please Bear it in Mind

that if your grocer does not have, and will not get DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER for you, you can send 20 cents for quarter, 35 cents for half, or 90 cents for one pound can, direct to DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York, and you will receive it by return mail. Always use it for the delicious Vienna rolls.

VARIATIONS in temperature have a marked effect on human constitutions, abnormally checking the secretions in some, and forcing the excretions in others, making a corrective or regulator necessary, which can be found in HOME STOMACH BITTERS. Prepared by the home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo.

POND'S EXTRACT, for Varicose Veins, Hemorrhages or any Pain. Physicians—allophatic, homœopathic and eclectic—recommend it. Ask of them.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Dr. TUTT authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where his Hair Dye fails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. It acts like magic, easily applied, and is perfectly natural. Sold by all respectable druggists. 18 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE GOOD OLD STAND-BY, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Established 35 Years. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never yet failed. *Thirty millions have tested it.* The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS. The Friends of this UNRIVALLED CORSET are now numbered by MILLIONS. Prices are much reduced. MEDAL RECEIVED AT CENTENNIAL. Get the Genuine, and Beware of Imitations. ASK AS FOR THOMSON'S UNBREAKABLE STEELS. The best goods made. See that the name of THOMSON and the Trade MARK A CROWN, are stamped on every Corset & Steel. SURPASSES ALL OTHERS FOR COMFORT. GIVES COMPLETE SATISFACTION. FITS THE FIGURE PERFECTLY.

PERPETUAL SORGUM EVAPORATOR. $15. $20. $25. CHEAP & DURABLE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! Dudley Hartman, the great Florida and Wizard of the South, with your age, height, color of your eyes and hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, picture of one, your age, color of eyes and hair, name and date of marriage, and the future of a person you may select. Address Prof. DUDLEY HARTMAN, Box 92, Fulton, Fla. This is a Lottery!

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER FREE Seven-shot revolver with box cartridges. Address J. Bown & Son, 136&138 Wood st. Pittsburg, Pa

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$40 A WEEK. Catalogue and Sample FREE. FULTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me

$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Sent free. Address, COE, YONGE & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$2500 a year to Agents. Outfit free. $3 Shot Gun free. For terms address, J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WATCHES FREE! Tools and Material. Send for price list. Geo. E. Smith & Co., P. O. Box 3082, N. Y.

PENSIONS procured or no pay, for every wounded, ruptured, accidentally injured or diseased Soldiers. Address, Col. N. W. FITZGERALD, U.S. Claim Att'y Washington.

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$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich

$5937 Made by 17 Agents in Jan. '77 with my 12 new articles. Samples free. Address C. M. Lexington, Ohio.

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BUTTER COLOR. The best Liquid Color in the world, and the only one awarded Centennial Prize Medal. It gives to butter a golden yellow color like June grass butter, producing better sales and at higher price, besides improving butter in color and flavor and keeping. Is far superior to Annatto, carrots or any other color manufactured, and the only fluid color that will not color buttermilk, if added to cream before churning. 1 pound will color 1000 pounds of butter. The best and cheapest to re-color white butter. I will send, on receipt of money, free by express, to any office East of Mississippi River, 1 lb., $2.00; 2 lbs., $3.75. Farmers club together and try it. Agents Wanted. Cut out and preserve. MRS. E. SMITH, 237 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day at the business. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. If it costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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